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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts' Argument—Mrs. Tilton's Confession, Retraction and Reretraction Discussed.

NEW YORK, June 3.—There was a large attendance to-day in the Brooklyn City Court room, and many of the spectators stood upon the outskirts of the crowd. Mr. Evarts, Mr. Porter and Mr. Abbott were late, coming in together at ten minutes past eleven. Mr. Evarts apologized for the delay by saying it was due to the detention of the ferry boat in the stream. In a few minutes Mr. Evarts resumed his address to the jury. He said Mr. Beecher had told them what the paper contained which Mr. Tilton read to him as the statement of his wife. Mr. Tilton, when recalled, said it was quite different from the description of its contents given by Mr. Beecher, but what the difference was he did not say. Moulton was the custodian of the original statement, the version of which given by Beecher, it was vital to the plaintiff's case to contradict. Why was Moulton not asked to contradict it? He had received a paper, and his memory was so good he could repeat years afterward the exact words of the speech with which Tilton introduced Victoria Woodhull to a New York audience. They did not dare to give a different version of the paper, because there was too much evidence on record, written and oral, to prove the conscious perjury of such an attempt.

Mr. Evarts read from the cross-examination of Tilton as to his use of the paper in his interview with Beecher on December 30. He said that Tilton's own testimony showed the reading of the paper to be the climax of his accusation against Mr. Beecher, the clincher to which his previous address led up. Counsel then read from the testimony of Mr. Beecher upon the same points, and said that the evidence of both parties to the interview was to the effect that the reading of this paper was the first thing which occasioned a manifestation of surprise by Beecher, and produced upon him a decided astonishment. There was no escaping from the acceptance of defendant's version that it was the weapon he expected to use against Mr. Beecher had turned against himself. Now, gentlemen, do you believe that story that the nurse tells, or don't you? She has not been contradicted by Moulton or Tilton in any respect.

Counsel here read the paper which Tilton showed to Dr. Storrs as his wife's explanation of the facts. In this she says that the finding of the retraction had placed her in a hostile attitude to her husband. She wrote this letter. Counsel presumed the jury now understood that the first paper was exacted from the wife the night Tilton and Moulton were storming in her chamber, on the 29th, and they saw the same coercion producing an explanation of the retraction on the 30th. When Mr. Beecher, in astonishment, asks this woman, as she lay there, "How could you do this?"—not because it would injure me (Beecher)—not for this or that reason—but on the simple, direct appeal, twice or thrice repeated, "How could you do this, Elizabeth, when it was not true?" And then she tells him, not that she thought it was true, nor that there had been anything between them that could be of equivocal import and that she believed it to be true for the moment—nothing of the kind. But "How could I help it?" Importunity, weariness, sickness, disaster and my relation to a husband (which she didn't need to represent to Mr. Beecher, because he had been let into a full knowledge of that during his resort to his wife in the preceding week of the same month), and the assurance that this temporary contrivance, if immediately used, would put an end to all trouble between me and my husband—that was my reason. Not to hurt you, but to aid him and me, as his subjective and submissive wife.

After discussing at length the motives that led Mrs. Tilton to retract the retraction, Mr. Everts passed to a discussion of the motives which led Tilton and Moulton to destroy the confession, a document which would have settled the nature of the charge beyond all controversy had it been preserved. Counsel next turned to the interview of Mr. Beecher and Moulton on the 31st of December, at the latter's house. Moulton went to Beecher's house to get the retraction and he succeeded, not in getting it surrendered to the control of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but as a safe deposit in his hands and with a guarantee that Mr. Beecher should not use it against Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton could not use one without the other. Moulton pressed Mr. Beecher for this paper, urging that it was to preserve peace and restore happiness to the family, and promised that it should be held in his keeping and ready for production when he should want it. Accordingly the jury found that on the 30th of that interview was to retrace the false step and get out of the false position Bowen had placed Tilton in when he took the letter to Beecher. Counsel then read the testimony giving by Moulton in relation to the giving up of the retraction of the charge. Moulton says he assured Mr. Beecher that if he gave up this paper, both the confession and retraction would be burned or kept, as he (Beecher) desired. Moulton represents Mr. Beecher as saying, when giving up the letter of retraction, "I rely on your desire to save me," and that afterward Mr. Beecher said he considered his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton a natural and justifiable expression of his love for her. Moulton then said to Mr. Beecher that he had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, and had gone and got the letter of retraction from her, and he did not know how Mr. Beecher could do two such things. Two such acts were too much for Moulton; the accumulated horrors were too much; for he was in the position of Lord Dundreary when he said that it was "one of those things no fellah could find out." Moulton urged Mr. Beecher to surrender this paper, and related to him the mischief that had been brought into this family, and finally Mr. Beecher gave up the letter, and Mr. Beecher thought that if he had won this woman's affections, estranged them from her husband, and if it was true that the calamity was attributed to him, he had fallen into it through chastity and affection, and not through lust as had been charged to him. This was the most pe'ish view of it, contended the counsel, the view that was taken by Mr. Beecher.

Counsel then compared the testimony on this point by Mr. Shearman with that of Mr. Beecher, which Mr. Evarts said he thought was more compatible with the probabilities. If there had been in the consciousness of Beecher, Moulton or Tilton any idea of Tilton's having power over Beecher, any person could see the anomaly of Moulton, at that interview, urging the friendliness on the part of Mr. Beecher for Tilton, so that Tilton should not fear that Mr. Beecher held a weapon to pursue him. The whole object was to keep friendliness in Beecher's heart. All the frivolous falsehoods in Moulton's testimony are denounced as falsehoods by Mr. Beecher. The jury must judge whether they were not false in the consciousness of the witness.

The court here adjourned.

COLUMBUS.

State Editorial Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—The State Editorial Convention, about one hundred strong, met here to-day and were at once taken to visit the State Agricultural College, where this morning was delightfully spent in witnessing experiments in electricity and glass-blowing, after which a collation was served by the High Street Railroad Company. The party then visited the High School and Central Grammar School buildings, where interesting programmes of exercises were carried out. From there the company proceeded to the State fair grounds, on invitation of the Long Street Railroad Company, where another collation was served by the Mayor and President of the City Council.

The present officers of the association were re-elected for another year. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Put-in-Bay, in response to an invitation from the proprietors of the Put-in-Bay House, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad.

At seven o'clock the entire company, augmented by one hundred and sixty teachers of the public schools and a large number of prominent citizens, assembled at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to witness a pantomime entertainment by the pupils and music by pupils from the Blind Asylum.

The annual address was delivered by S. R. Reid, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; subject, "The great moral engine."

At the close of the address an elegant banquet was served by the local press and citizens, to which 400 persons sat down. After supper the following toasts were responded to:

"The State of Ohio"—Governor Allen.

"The two great educators—free schools and a free press"—C. S. Smart, State School Commissioner.

"The ladies"—S. K. Donovan, of Columbus.

"The city press"—W. S. Bickham, of Dayton.

"The country press"—Joseph Boardman, of Hillsboro.

"The religious press"—Rev. C. L. Cantwell, of Cincinnati.

A number of volunteer toasts were responded to, and a general good time was had until a late hour.

KANSAS CITY.

Grasshopper Fast Day—The Pests Prayed Out of Missouri Into Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—Our people are generally observing the proclamation of Governor Hardin. The grasshoppers, in consequence, began their flight westward this morning in immense masses, and are still flying. Danger is apprehended in Kansas from the number which have gone over the border. Missouri will be free of hoppers to-night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1875.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

United States Attorney Hoover says that the silk smuggling cases, involving Lawrence and others, have been taken out of his hands by the Secretary of the Treasury. The silk merchants here are united to protect themselves against the smugglers.

PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRES—SEVERAL LIVES LOST — DAMAGE AND DESTITUTION.

Great fires are still raging in parts of Pennsylvania, and in the northern part of Monroe county several lives have been lost. The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddartsville, Gouldsboro and many lumbering settlements, were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes, and hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration through forests, and several old and feeble people were burned to death.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Alabama Revenue Officer Killed by an Illicit Distiller.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 3.—Deputy Collector Holman Leatherwood was to-day shot and killed by an illicit distiller.

A Louisiana Parish Judge Kills His Predecessor.

TERREBONNE, LA., June 3.—Ex-Parish Judge Belden was shot and mortally wounded by Sherburn, the present parish judge, in a difficulty at Houma, this morning.

FIRE RECORD.

Union Island, Georgia—$100,000.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—A fire at Union Island last night destroyed Hilton & Foster's mill, 1o 000 feet of lumber and wharves and two schooners. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Charges Made by Sixth Auditor Sheats against Chief Clerk McGrew—The Theft in the Treasurer's Office—No Clue to the Money or the Thieves—Church Excursion from York—The Indians Persistent in Their Refusal to Sign the Agreement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1875.

Charges Against Chief Clerk McGrew.

The Postmaster General to-day stated that the charges of Sixth Auditor Sheats against Chief Clerk McGrew, of that Bureau, are so vague as to impress him with the belief that there is nothing in them. No names are given. He seems to have formed a coalition with Mrs. Chorpenning on that notorious claim, and indulges in the illusion that he can restore himself to favor by breaking down McGrew. The latter has always been held in great confidence in the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, and will doubtless be sustained in this character by the proposed investigation, should recourse be had to such a measure.

The Theft of $47,500

from the Treasury not only occasions consternation in the Treasurer's office, but has led to inquiry into the general plan of handling money. The wonder now is that more has not been lost at different times, particularly in the Redemption Bureau. The Department is in a bad way for the discovery of the parties, as all the Secret Service men, except the chief and one other, are absent from the city on other duty. Mr. Benson, who is considered a superior detective, left the city several days ago. The Bureau, however, is applying all the means practicable, and confidence is expressed of the recovery of the money. A vigilant search has been made of the cash room and Department express office, without avail. Several parties are suspected, but the names are witheld.

Excursion From York.

An excursion of upwards of seven hundred persons of the Trinity Reformed church left Sunday at 9 o'clock by Pennsylvania, visited the Capitol and Mount Vernon to-day, and left for home to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1875.

ANOTHER INDIAN COUNCIL—NO PROSPECT OF A SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Indians at their hotel this forenoon, at which time he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign an agreement for ceding their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home and have it explained to their people.

Red Cloud urged that six commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them if possible, and on his part he renominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six. The Commissioner agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line, which troubled the Indians so much, should be removed, and the President would take into consideration the appointment of the commissioners.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reassembled in Jersey City this morning, and after devotional exercises and announcements of the order of business, standing committees were announced.

Rev. J. A. DeBaum, who was appointed to attend the session of the Synod of the Church West, held at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 19, reported that he met with assurances of hearty welcome and love for the brethren East, and expressed a hope that the two Synods will be united. Mr. DeBaum wrote that, while he would advise the continuance of the present friendly interchange of Deputies, on account of internal differences in the Church West, he thinks a union practically impossible and unadvisable.

A translation of a letter in Holland Dutch, from Rev. W. Dormer, of the Synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, was read. This is in answer to a request from the Church in Holland that delegates be sent to their Synod, which was held May 22d last.

After the transaction of routine business the Synod adjourned.

Ohio Universalist Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—The State Universalist Convention met here this morning. M. A. Sherman, of Kent, was elected President, and Mrs. A. E. Danforth, of Cincinnati, Vice President. Delegates are present from about thirty cities and towns. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the conferences of the church which have been held in the Western States, believing them to have been of essential service to the cause, and recommending their continuance; also recommending the holding of home conferences during the Christian life in the churches, and save souls outside.

Bestowal of the Pallium on Archbishop Henri, of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 3.—The ceremony of investing the Most Rev. John M. Henri with the insignia of Archbishop took place this morning at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Among the dignitaries of the Church present were Monsignor Roncetti, Papal Delegate, Cincinnati; Bishop Heiss, of LaCrosse; Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis; Bishop Mack, of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie; Bishop Zardetti, coadjutor *in partibus* of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Bishop-elect Krautbauer, of Green Bay. Archbishop Purcell having been detained by an accident, the pallium was conferred by Dr. Heiss, the senior Bishop. The sermon was pronounced by Bishop Ryan.

In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession of all the Catholic societies in the city. It was two miles in length, and there were five thousand torches. After marching through the principal streets the procession halted in front of the Archbishop's residence. Then there was a salute of guns and the ringing of the bells of all the Catholic churches in the city. Addresses were made by the Papal Allegate and the Archbishop, and responses made. These exercises were interspersed with music. At their conclusion the procession separated.

National Temperance Convention.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The National Temperance Convention adjourned at noon today, *sine die*. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the time has arrived more fully to consider the relations of the National Government to its responsibility for the alcoholic liquor traffic, and we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, and to prohibit their importation from foreign countries, to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all the officers and subordinates in the civil, military and naval service, and to initiate and submit for ratification by the several States of the Union a constitutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcoholic beverages illegal throughout our national domain.

The question of female suffrage was debated, but a resolution was defeated declaring women entitled to the elective franchise, by a vote of twenty-eight to fifty-two.

Destructive Storm at Wheeling.

WHEELING, June 3.—A terrific wind and rain storm visited this section of country at 11 o'clock last night. The steamer W. H. Harrison, together with all the sections of the dry-docks at the Work House, and several barges broke loose from their moorings and were carried down the river several miles. The steamer Iron Valley and barges also broke loose, but were soon landed again. Several stacks at the Riverside Mills were blown down.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Mrs. L. A. Goodwill, one of the oldest and most respected settlers of Nebraska, died suddenly at Omaha, Wednesday night, of heart disease.

Vice President McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Company, arrived at Chicago yesterday. His visit, following so closely on that of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, excites considerable interest in railroad circles.

Stephen J. Hooker, a lard merchant of Chicago, who has been operating extensively on the Board of Trade and has invested heavily for Eastern parties, failed yesterday, in consequence of the rapid decline of prices. He was considerably involved.

John Humphrey, a stock dealer of Fortville, Indiana, was instantly killed while traveling on a wrecking train on the Bellefontaine road yesterday. Mr. Humphrey was in the baggage car, and hearing the whistle blown, put his head out of the car and was struck by a car that was standing on the side track.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 3.—Steamship Denmark, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106½; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102¾. Railroads—New York Central 91; Erie 15¾@15¾; preferred 25. Turpentine 23s.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes.

ANTWERP, June 3.—Refined petroleum 26 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,800 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn—Mixed 31s. Pork—Western 73s 6d; Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 63s. Bacon—City cured 56s; short clear middles 52s 3d. Cheese—Fine American 58s. Tallow—American 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 6d.

CINCINNATI.

Brewers' National Congress.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—In the Brewers' Congress, to-day, the Committee on Resolutions made a lengthy report, which recites the fact that brewers pay about nine million dollars revenue tax, and states that they would probably pay more but for stringent rules of revenue officers that render the business dangerous; that it is desirable to obtain the best materials in the cheapest markets free from the duty now imposed on imported barley and hops, in order to compete with foreign brewers. They request the Government to make such a commissioner reduction under which the malt liquor interest labors, and ask that Congress be petitioned to amend the internal revenue laws, especially to limit the power which is assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of deciding the amount of tax a brewer is liable to pay. They ask that certain sections of the present internal revenue laws that are obnoxious to the brewing interest, with the cases that have arisen from their enforcement, be brought to the notice of the Government, and that the Government be petitioned to remove the duties on imported barley, hops and malt. Upon the subject of prohibition, it was resolved that the fallacies of teetotalism be exposed, the statistics presented by prohibitionists be analyzed and their assertions refuted; that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist every possible measure be taken to repeal, resist and repeal them, and that politicians favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed when offering themselves for office; and that the true position of malt liquors as a national and temperance beverage, as a necessary nutritous and healthful stimulant, be properly defined and published.

The Finance Committee reported $30,481 45 now in the treasury. Last year's expenses were $7,520. Two hundred dollars per year each was voted to the *Brewers' Gazette* and *Lindeman Review*.

Louis Schade, of the Washington *Sentinel*, was made counsellor, at a salary of $500 per year. An appropriation of $900 was made to defray a portion of the expenses of the lawsuit engaged in by the Philadelphia brewers against the United States collector for assessing taxes for alleged illegal issuing of license by several breweries in Philadelphia.

An Agitation Committee, of thirty-nine members, with F. Lauer, of Reading, Pa., chairman, was announced.

Speeches were made by Louis Schade, of Washington, and John Flintoft, Assistant Secretary of the Congress, and the meeting then adjourned.

To-night the delegates were banquetted at the Lookout House.

ANOTHER STORM IN INDIANA.

Damage to Railroads and other Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—Another heavy rain storm occurred last evening, causing White river and all the smaller streams near the city to overflow their banks. A large amount of damage was done by the wind and flood in various parts of the city. The whole northern section of the city was overflowed to a depth of from three to five feet, filling the cellars and lower stories of a large number of private dwellings in the best part of the city. The old skating rink building was blown down. A negro named Robinson was buried beneath the ruins and seriously injured. The damage to all the railroads is very serious. The tracks on the Indianapolis and Bloomington and Western Railroad, five miles west of the city, was washed away; the Eagle creek bridge, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, was washed away and the Vandalia Line and others have all suffered more or less.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather, with southeast winds.

The condition of affairs between the British Government and Burmah is critical.

Sixty persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a lighter in the Tagus, near Lisbon.

The Attorney General of New York has filed a notice of a *lis pendens* against the property belonging to Peter B. Sweeney and James M. Sweeney.

La Republique Francaise, of Paris, reports that Count Von Perpoucher, the German Ambassador at Brussels, has made fresh representations to the Belgian Government in regard to Catholic processions.

At Chicago, yesterday, several hundred striking members of the Coal-heavers' Union attacked and drove from every coal yard in the city, but one, all laborers working at reduced wages. Several workmen were seriously injured.

After a full investigation by the Treasury authorities, no clue has been obtained of the packages containing over $47,000 addressed to the Park Bank, New York, which was stolen Wednesday from the Treasurer's office. The package, which was to have been sent by express, was missed when the clerks closed up the day's business. All the clerks have been sexated by the detectives.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Colonel Fred. Grant and General Babcock left Washington yesterday morning for Long Branch, to spend the summer. L. P. Lucky, Private Secretary to the President, remains in charge of the Executive Mansion. The President, before leaving, signed a proclamation extending the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, for six months from the 22d of July.

STATE NEWS.

South Bethlehem has a new paper—the *Saturday Star*.

There were twenty-nine deaths in Harrisburg last month.

Erie proposes to celebrate the Fourth of July in old-fashioned style.

The police of Philadelphia made 3,011 arrests during the month just ended.

Host church, Berks county, will celebrate its centennial on the 12th and 13th insts.

And Now Reading claims to be the Chicago of Pennsylvania. Modest Reading.

The Altoona *Mirror* has been enlarged and improved. Good sign of prosperity.

Dan Tracy, of Erie, has lost two horses, valued at $5,000, within a few days, through sickness.

Three children of the family of John Mills, of Brookville, died last week of diphtheria.

According to a census just completed, Altoona has a population of 15,329, and 3,004 families.

Bayard Taylor's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, was injured by a fall at Longwood meeting house Chester county, on Sunday.

An infant child of Mr. Harry Katz, of Eldred township, Jefferson county, was thrown from a wagon on the 31st ult., and instantly killed.

Mr. Adam Zimmerman, of Lebanon, is the owner of a common breed hen which has laid one hundred and five eggs from Christmas to May 27th.

A number of merchants refuse to take Allentown Rolling Mill orders, on the ground that the longer they take them, the longer will the company issue them.

There were one hundred and eighty vessels at the port of Philadelphia on Saturday —ten steamships, nine ships, fifty-one barks, eighteen brigs and ninety-two schooners.

Mrs. Paul Pyles, who resided near Bulger station, Washington county, on Monday, while trying to start a fire by pouring carbon oil in the stove, was so severely burned that she died about eleven o'clock that night.

Binney Rockwell, an Erie county boy, thought he would take advantage of a squirrel by climbing half way up the tree before shooting. While drawing the gun up after him it was discharged, the contents passing through his hand, which was in the way. The animal escaped.

THE MINERS' WAR.

A Thousand Raiders Marching Through Schuylkill County.

BLOODSHED AT MAHANOY CITY.

The Sheriff and His Posse Routed.

TROOPS AGAIN CALLED OUT.

POTTSVILLE, June 3.—Early this morning a dispatch was received from Mahanoy City saying that large crowds of men from Hazleton and vicinity, who left Hazleton last night, arrived in Mahanoy City this morning, and were compelling all to go with them to stop the working miners that had resumed work since Monday last, and that there are about 1,000 men now marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all the miners to suspend work. They have visited Silliman's, Steel's, Lentz & Bowman's, and Peter Bowman's collieries. Boylan's miners stopped work on account of the refusal of an advance in wages. Troops have been applied for. At 9:30 to-day it was reported that only part of Bowman & Lentz's men had stopped work. The mob then were on their way to the Hartford colliery.

A later dispatch states that Bear Ridge No. 2 and the colliery of Miller, Hersh & Co., near Gilberton, who started in yesterday, are preparing to work with a full complement of men and continue at work, as also do Claner's at Ashland, Taylor's at Big Mine Run, and Anderson & Co.'s at Dark Corners.

The situation is becoming more critical and the citizens of Shenandoah have appealed for the military, as large bodies of the miners are marching on the town to compel the suspension of work, and as Deputy Sheriff Heiston, now there with a posse of fifty men, will be unable to protect the working miners. Governor Hartranft has telegraphed from Williamsport to General Sigfried, here, directing him to call out the military in case the Sheriff is unable to disperse the mobs. Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The troops here are assembling in their respective armories.

LEBANON, PA., June 3.—The Eighth Regiment has orders to hold itself ready to march into the troubled mining districts.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., June 3.—At three P. M. to-day Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and the Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders, immediately left by special train for this place. Arriving here they found the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited, and all places of business were closed at noon.

The first disturbances occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the Sheriff, with his posse, ordered the rioters to disperse, one of their chiefs replied that they could not drive them away. At the same time a shot fired upon the Sheriff. Firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of being on a hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his force, citizens volunteering, and every fire arm to be found being brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid.

Of the wounded on the citizens' side, Henry Leetenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition; Henry Lochman, also a policeman, is wounded in the leg; Wm. Encke was shot in the head, and another, name unknown, in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away, and one of them was killed. After the firing had ceased, the raiders formed in line and marched defiantly through the town, headed by music. Of the two thousand men who went down the Valley, one thousand returned here and then, forming into small squads, dispersed in different directions. About 600 of the raiders came from Hazleton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The remainder of them came from Shenandoah, Girardville, Mahanoy Plane and places in that vicinity.

Col. Huntzinger has established his headquarters in the Mansion House, and the troops are quartered in the City Hall, several companies arriving there this evening. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

Later—10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or as long as is deemed necessary. The raiders have publicly threatened to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they made any other attempt to resume. Guards have been placed on duty for the night.

Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30, state that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahanoy Plane. A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clair this evening, in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military, should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., June 3.—Wm Schwenck & Co's. colliery, near Mount Carmel, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly one hundred men. The miners had worked two days at reduced prices.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONCORD, June 3.—The House organized yesterday by the election of Charles F. Sanburn, Republican, Speaker, he receiving 190 votes to 179 for Albert R. Hatch, Democrat. The protest of five Republican Senators was received, stating that they had taken the oath, but refused to act with a body so long as Messrs. Priest and Proctor, were allowed seats in the body. The protest was placed on file. A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and Council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.

To-day, after considerable skirmishing, the resolution to refer the Senatorial matter to the Supreme Court for decision, was pressed to a vote and passed—yeas 180, nays 153. Notice of motion to reconsider was given, and at 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

The Storm at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The damage done by the storm last night was quite extensive. Besides $30,000 damage to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, many small cottages were destroyed, roofs blown off, &c. The shops of the Louisville Iron Bridge Company were blown down, with a loss of about $30,000.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend sale of Indian lands in Kansas till January 1, 1876. This action is taken upon the recommendation of Gen. Ingalls, Commissioner Smith and other prominent persons, in consequence of the suffering of settlers by the drought and grasshoppers.

Checkered Front.

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN THE STATE.

Inducements Offered ON TOBACCOS AND FISH.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled at Lowest Prices and without charge for drayage. No house in the trade receives the same patronage by mail direct from the purchasers.

One Traveling Man only is employed by the house. Merchants find they can save money by sending orders for Flour, Groceries, Roast Coffee, &c., &c., direct to the Checkered Front.

T. C. Jenkins,

PITTSBURGH.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

IN DEMAND.

AT PRESENT RATES DEALERS FIND THIS THE MOST DESIRABLE BRAND ON THIS MARKET.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

255 LIBERTY STREET.

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WANTED.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$35,000 ON good Real Estate security, situated in suburbs of city. Address F. K. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—FARM—520 ACRE FARM, ready stocked. Possession immediately. Address G. S. BARNETT, Saint Marie, Jasper county, Illinois.

FOR SALE — DRUG STORE — THE Stock and Fixtures of a Drug Store, in the midst of a large manufacturing district. For particulars inquire at 63 McCLURG, No. 479 W. Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS, a large lot of new and second-hand Engines and Boilers, portable and stationary, 25 per cent. less than the same can be bought any place, to close out the lot. Address PERRY DOUDS, Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—MACHINERY and Steam Engines, new and second-hand. We give selling guarantee of each machine, and sell low. Send for circular and price list to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand at SHIRES HILL & CO.'s, Allegheny, Fifth avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 6 to 20-horse power; 6 Engines, 6 to 50-horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. A. NIMICK & MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Shingle Machine, 1 Planing Table Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold on liberal yearly accounting terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 16 feet long; double-ended and cylinder. Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly. PITTSBURGH Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE — TWO BUILDING LOTS in the Thirty-second ward, also, four Lots in Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Forbes street; a Frame Dwelling of 7 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE — 55 ACRES OF GOOD Land, in Baden Borough, Beaver county, Pa., 20 minutes' walk from the Station; half hour's ride to Pittsburgh. About 30 acres of the land is now all cleared and well watered. Would make a suitable place for a nice home, or will be sold on reasonable terms. Also, the whole or part interest in a good Steam Saw Mill, in one of the principal towns on the Ohio river, doing a good business, and in complete order, at a reasonable price and on good terms. For further particulars address WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa., or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in high state of cultivation, a fine brick dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, and three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruit in the Western Pennsylvania. Price $25,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FRONT AND back Rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 60 Ross. Location central and pleasant.

FOR RENT — SMALL HOUSE — ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward. Lot 41x115 feet. Fruit Trees. Price $14 per month. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—STORE—THE DESIRABLE three-story Brick Store, No. 21 Sixth street, with four-story Warehouse in rear. Apply on the premises, or of C. E. LOVE, Real Estate Agent, No. 38 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT — OFFICE — ON FIRST floor, formerly occupied by Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 106 Fourth avenue. Inquire of R. H. HUGHES, on the premises, or JOHN D. BIGGERT, No. 61 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 132 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

DEMOCRACY and the scandal are more than Brooklyn can bear. There are already between four and five thousand vacant houses in that plague ridden city.

THE New York *Bulletin* thinks it discerns in the President of the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad a strong tendency to "blowing," and says "he shows a desperate desire to keep up an appearance of courage." Other people have discovered the same thing, and it is likely that some of the owners of the road will arrive at a similar conclusion before long. His reckless and ruinous employment of their property for the furtherance of a wild personal ambition will soon tire them out.

THE appearance of Gen. SHERMAN at the Republican State Convention of Ohio, upon the invitation of that body, is a significant fact. His speech was a cautious one, and without political bearing; but his mere presence in a Republican Convention serves to indicate the current of his political feelings. He is a patriot as well as a soldier, and it is but logical that he should also be a Republican. He cannot train with those who were the enemies of his country in her hour of trial.

CRITICISING the observation of the Philadelphia *Press* that since President GRANT's letter has been written and published the Republican party will "swing forward," the *Courier-Journal* says: "If we are not mistaken, anything which swings forward is bound to swing back again." The editor knows. He swung forward with the rebel army against Cincinnati in the early fall of 1862, but they all swung back again very speedily. Illustrations drawn from personal experience generally tell.

CONGRESS has never exhibited much confidence in the decisions of the Court of Claims, the prevalent rule in that body being to defeat every bill introduced to carry out the judgments of that court. Its decision of the Union Pacific Railroad case, against the Government and in favor of the company, carries no weight with it, and as it will be taken up for review in the Supreme Court, there is a prospect ahead that the case will some day be heard upon its merits and decided by a court competent to comprehend it.

TO COMPENSATE for the inactivity of home business, the New England boot and shoe manufacturers are making extraordinary exertions to extend their trade in foreign markets; commenting on which fact the New York *Bulletin* aptly suggests that the like spirit might at this time be cultivated to advantage in various other branches of manufacture and trade. If business at home is and continues slow, an excellent way to quicken it is to open up new markets abroad wherever there is opportunity.

SUMMER brings with it numerous destructive maladies which spring from filth and thrive when hygienic laws are neglected. Now that the heated term is close upon us our health authorities should see to it that their important duties are thoroughly discharged. The recently discovered *salicic acid*, which combines remarkable disinfecting qualities with uncommon cheapness, should be generally and liberally used. Three or four pounds of this article, thrown into a sewer or other foul receptacle, will not only thoroughly eradicate all noxious odors, but also arrest fermentation. To keep the city healthy, keep it clean.

SPEAKING of Masonry and symbols, the New York *Herald* wants explained the deep hold which a mere symbol like the American flag takes of the human soul. It says: "Our late civil war showed that millions of our citizens stood ready to sacrifice their lives for this symbol, which is, commercially, only a few dollars' worth of striped bunting, though, in patriotic estimation, it justified the sacrifice of infinite blood and treasure." The fact fully explains itself to such as have the faculty of discerning the life and meaning which underlie all forms, but it is to be feared that all the explanations in the world could not make it plain to the *Herald*. What says FOOTIE? "The spirit-world is not disclosed. Thy senses are dulled; thy heart is dead."

THE Rapid Transit Railroad bill prepared by Gov. TILDEN, and introduced into both houses of the New York Legislature as the one preferred by him, and which passed with his indorsement, contains a provision authorizing the appointment of five Railroad Commissioners in each county at a salary of $10,000 a year each. There are sixty counties in the State, which would give three hundred commissioners, at an annual cost of three millions to the State! There is Democratic Reform for you. TILDEN, it must be understood, is a Democratic candidate for President, and this is the way he expects to raise the wind for his campaign. The commissioners can well afford to divide their salaries with him and give him half for an election fund.

INGERSOLL, the pardoned Tammany thief, has confessed, and, in a duly attested affidavit, has made what he says is a clean breast concerning his knowledge of the robberies of the ring. The revelation is brief, is, that in the division of the spoils he received thirty-five per cent., TWEED twenty-five per cent., SWEENY ten, and WATSON and WOODWARD five per cent. each; his own share of the swag being the largest because he devoted more time and labor to the advancement of their common villainy than did the others. If he can be held to his statements he ought to prove an invaluable witness in the pending suits against TWEED and others to recover the stolen money. It is a suggestive fact that all these colossal scoundrels were bright and shining lights of the Democracy; whose behest was law, who ruled Governors, Legislatures and Judges, and controlled the course of the entire party in the Empire State. TWEED's counsel have just demanded a supplementary bill of particulars of their client's malfeasance. They have it now.

THERE are suspicions and captious people who think that the President did not go far enough in his letter on the third term, and that it did not really mean what it seemed to say. To all such we commend the following report of a conversation held with the President on Monday last, as telegraphed to the St. Louis *Globe*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The President to-day received numerous telegrams from personal friends and public men congratulating him upon his third-term letter. He has expressed himself very freely regarding the matter, and says he feels greatly relieved now that the matter has been disposed of. "No one knows what a load has been taken off my shoulders," he said, and added, "friends and foes have alike been troubled by this bugbear, but they have not been troubled half as much as I have. The number of letters sent to me anonymous and otherwise, offering all sorts of advice in the premises, is almost countless. Very few people, however, have talked to me regarding the third-term idea, but I had a great many regret my course. But Washington is not always a healthy place from which to judge men's opinion. I believe the majority of the people of the country will appreciate the difficulties I have labored under, and will give me the credit of being truthful. I really do not intend to be a candidate, and if any one construes my letter otherwise, or that I am seeking or will accept a nomination, they will do me great injustice. That is all I have to say, only to repeat that I never felt more relieved by the performing of a public or political duty in all my life than I do now."

THERE is a continued decrease in foreign immigration. For the first five months of the present year the total number of arrivals at New York was 37,255, against 52,173 for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 14,918. Reckoning from this basis the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration estimates a total for the entire year of 90,000, against 140,357 for 1874, and 267,354 for the year preceding. These figures have a special significance, the interests upon which they bear being as wide as the country. The truth, as concisely stated by the former Commissioners of Emigration, appears to be that "bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America gradually diminish foreign immigration." In other words, while bad crops, commercial and industrial crises, and unfavorable turns in political affairs in the Old World tend to increase immigration, the appearance of the same phenomena here as certainly tends to decrease it. There are at present no special signs of discontent in Europe. Advices from nearly all parts, England alone excepted, show that labor is of late better rewarded, and that crops promise well, so that the temptation of low fares by steamships acts only as a feeble stimulus in the migratory movement. In case of a European war, however, there would doubtless be a formidable movement in Germany to escape the military conscription, which by the amended law includes all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

OHIO POLITICS.

At the late Republican State Convention at Columbus, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that every county in the State was represented and there were no contested seats.

This fact was the most encouraging feature of the Convention. It showed that the Republicans of the State took so deep an interest in the welfare of the party that the most remote counties were fully represented, and that they had come up to the work of electing delegates in such a good, as well as such an earnest spirit, that every vestige of factional feelings or divided counsels was driven off.

Certainly no Republican convention ever gathered in Ohio in a better temper, and none ever displayed a more resolute spirit. There was a firm determination in the minds of the delegates to rescue the State from the disgrace of Democratic rule, and a serene confidence in their ability to accomplish that result. Every man there was fully conscious that the task would be no light one; but each had made up his mind to do his share of the work, fully confident of success. The work that is heartily undertaken is already half done when it is begun; and no political work was ever more heartily entered into than has been the task of redeeming Ohio from her present disgrace.

There were, really, but two candidates before the Convention for Governor—HAYES and TAFT, and HAYES had declined so often and so emphatically, that at first it seemed as if TAFT would be nominated without opposition. And he would have been, but for one thing.

The question uppermost in Ohio politics, just now, is the school question. The demand of the Catholics for a division of the school fund has aroused an intense feeling throughout the State; and the Republicans naturally desired to plant themselves upon the ground of hostility to any division of that fund. In all the speeches that were made in the Convention the one point that went straight and quick to the heart of every hearer, was an allusion to this issue. The Temporary Chairman of the Convention, Hon. LORENZO DANFORD, made two separate references to it, in phrases that were exceedingly apt, and the Convention, in both cases, jumped to its feet and received them with cheers, hurrahs, waving of hats, and with every other available method of demonstration. *That* seemed to be the thought uppermost in every man's mind.

Now, it so happened that Judge TAFT was upon the bench in Cincinnati when the question as to the power of the school board of that city to exclude the Bible from the public schools came up for judicial decision. He delivered an opinion in that case, sustaining the power of the school board to exclude the Bible, if it chose to do so, and the Supreme Court of the State, which was then unanimously Republican, sustained his view of the legal question involved. No fault, therefore, could be found with Judge TAFT for taking a legal view that was so thoroughly sustained by the Supreme Court of the State, and no one had anything to say against him on that point; but in the *reasons* which he gave for arriving at his conclusions he dropped some expressions that were dwelt upon a great deal during the canvass for this nomination, and which excited the fears of the active men of the party that they would be quoted against him to show that he was not fully in accord with his party upon the one absorbing issue of the campaign.

It was this fear that drove the Convention into nominating General HAYES, in spite of his repeated declinations. Every one acknowledged that Judge TAFT was a man of transcendent ability, and that, if elected Governor, he would bring honor upon the State as well as upon his party. Under any other circumstances he would have been nominated with a hurrah, but the Republicans of Ohio had too difficult a task before them to warrant them in making any experiments upon public opinion, and they preferred, therefore, to fall back upon a man whose position was unassailable.

Judge TAFT, we may add, was thoroughly in accord with the Convention in its ideas about the school question, and did not hesitate a moment to place himself on record to that effect; but the Convention had made up its mind, irrevocably, that it was safest to take a man against whom nothing could be said on that point.

The manly and noble bearing of Judge TAFT during this brief contest over the Governor's nomination, must have endeared him to the Republicans of Ohio; and we are much mistaken if they permit him to remain much longer in obscurity. He is too good a man to be left to waste his sweetness on the desert air. He has in him all the elements of high statesmanship, and we have misjudged our Ohio friends if they are capable of allowing him to remain in the background any longer.

The Republicans of Ohio not only have a good organization, but they are thoroughly alive to the supreme value of close attention to the details of their organization. They will have an active campaign, but they will devote their first and best efforts to the local work that is necessary to bring out a full vote. They have been caught napping twice, but will not be caught again. They have, now, a splendid ticket; and being united and zealous, cannot fail to succeed.

THE grasshopper as an element in politics is to be considered in a different light from the grasshopper as related to agriculture. The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* has discovered that these destructive insects are "to have a prodigious influence upon politics." They are to save the country as the "goose saved Rome," by "reminding the people that ever since SUMNER, GREELEY, GRANT and Company have come upon the scene of action to reconstruct society and defy the mandates of JEHOVAH, the country has, in the long run, had no genuine peace or prosperity." And, speaking of grasshoppers, and the substances they feed on, we are reminded that the *Constitutionalist* enters a brave vindication of the Southern school history from which we some time ago quoted a statement to the effect that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were "carried through by force and usurpation," which is equivalent to saying that they ought to be disobeyed as soon as they safely can. For the sake of the *Constitutionalist*, if for no other reason, it is to be hoped the grasshoppers will not visit Augusta. They would strip the paper bare.

FRESH discoveries of frauds upon the customs revenues by dishonest importers are every day being made in New York. Some of them are said to affect the credit and honor of some of the greatest mercantile houses in that city. The senior member of one of the leading firms the other day went to Washington for the express purpose of laying before the Government the facts in his possession, and of procuring its assistance in bringing the perpetrators of these frauds, and the officials through whose connivance they are rendered possible, to justice. The subject was made a matter of Cabinet deliberation. It appears that he had been warned by merchants in New York not to make this fight unless he desired to ruin his business, and that if he did, he would hereafter find trouble whichever way he turned. One particular case of goods (consigned to a certain house the head of which is notorious as a leading "revenue reformer"), which he watched from the time of its arrival until it was opened, he states was undervalued at least sixty per cent., and affirms that, if placed on the witness stand, he would be willing to swear that the undervaluation was nearly ninety per cent. He says he will take every piece of crape goods in the hands of the Government in the bonded warehouses at fifty per cent. above their invoiced valuation, and would be glad to get the goods at these prices. There is no doubt that this shameful corruption has largely been brought about by the persistent assaults of the free trade papers upon the tariff, nor any question whatever that these scoundrelly cheats and perjurers are without exception free-traders. And a stop must be put to their operations at all hazards.

AS INTIMATED some time since, the first plot of the Democratic New Hampshire usurpationists was for the clerk of last year's Legislature, who is a Democrat and on whom devolved the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order when it assembled on Wednesday, to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. This nefarious scheme, however, raised such a storm of indignant denunciation, not only throughout the State but in all parts of the country, that the conspirators found themselves compelled to abandon it, limiting their assault on the rights of the people to the despicable trickery of capturing the Senate by throwing out the votes cast for a couple of Republican members. There were one hundred and ninety-two Republicans who had certificates of election to the lower branch, while the number of Democrats holding such credentials was ten or twelve smaller. The legally elected Republican majority have chosen their Speaker, and the Democrats have gone through the motions of organizing the Senate, from which, as stated yesterday, the five Republican Senators have withdrawn. There will now be a resort to the courts to test the legality of the action of the Governor and Council in seating the two defeated Democratic candidates. The Republicans have a great vantage ground, and if they continue to act prudently they will soon be entire masters of the situation, and able to enjoy the fruits of the decisive victory they won at the polls.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"And they shall gnaw a file."

Schools and colleges are now undergoing their annual ferment.

The Kansas grasshopper has worms, and they are too much for him.

A good centennial hymn is called for. Who's a-verse to writing it?

There are symptoms of increased activity in real estate in New York.

Bankrupt British iron dealers are not favorable to American "protection."

The imports of Boston, last week, amounted to nearly two million dollars.

The estimated value of the last French vintage is $400,000,000. We cotton to that.

The Hebrews of Baltimore are about to erect a forty thousand dollar orphan asylum.

"Upon the just and the unjust." Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is among the grasshopper sufferers.

The total valuation of the taxables of St. Louis for the present year, real and personal, is $221,020,970.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson is living in Charlotte, N. C., in exceedingly straitened circumstances.

Says the New York *Star*: "Brooklyn fairly stinks with the carcasses of dead dogs and cats." Nothing else?

The Democratic party of this State is terribly demoralized. It is without heart, backbone, pluck or brains.

The California papers report large numbers of pilgrims from the East, who are bound on voyages of discovery.

Kate Field, on the invitation of some of her injudicious friends, is going to renew her dramatic failure in New York.

Even the Democratic New York *News* denounces Tammany Hall as a "lazar-house of official, municipal and State pensioners."

The New York *Sun* wants Decoration Day given up as an exotic and un-American festival. The dead shame it, you see.

Good. The internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year promise to exceed the estimates by about nine million dollars.

Boston now has a hundred first-class firms whose specialty is wool, and nearly all these have sprung up within twenty-five years.

The exodus of negroes from Tennessee to the West is causing much concern among those whose business is dependent upon their labor.

A new pest in the shape of a little oval bug, resembling what is called the ladybug, is playing havoc with sweet potato plants in Virginia.

It is now settled that there will be no eastward advance of the grasshopper. Those already in the Missouri Valley are gradually disappearing.

Excepting the remarkable conflagrations of Chicago and Boston, no month has ever before presented such an ugly average of losses from fire as the last.

A gratifying social feature of the times is that modest and inexpensive dresses will be in fashion at the public school examinations of the present year.

The *Courier-Journal* says that just now all the institutes for the feeble-minded are overcrowded. Then why doesn't it discharge a portion of its staff?

The Minnesota farmers are paying $5 a bushel for dead grasshoppers. The children are all getting rich from the proceeds of their sales of this new commodity.

Congress having appropriated half a million dollars for two monster Woodbridge guns, the first was cast in Philadelphia, the other day, and will be tested soon.

Possibly the late awful sacrifice at the Holyoke Catholic church was not owing so much to unfaithful building as to the passion of the people worshipping there for flimsy show.

The potato bug has begun its work of destruction in this State and Delaware, and it has also appeared in the southern counties of New Jersey, where it is consuming the plants by the acre.

The "patent outside" idea was too good a one to be monopolized by newspapers. It is now being made use of by a religious publishing house which advertises sermons that have practically the same features.

"The *Temperance Herald*" is the queer name of a new San Francisco paper "devoted to the interests of wholesale and retail liquor dealers, brewers, wine merchants, and all matters pertaining to the liquor trade."

Don't judge from appearances. A woman rag-picker of Indianapolis, who had always lived in the utmost squalor and was supposed to be very poor, died, the other day, and was found to be worth nearly $100,000.

The ten years' litigation over the famous Sugg Fort case has closed with an award of $24,000 to the United States Government. Mr. Fort falsely claimed to have sold Uncle Sam that amount of flour, but he must refund the cash paid for't.

PERSONAL.

Judge Belamy Storer, of Cincinnati, died on Tuesday night at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. For nearly half a century he has been one of the best known and distinguished men of that city.

It isn't often that any ordinary person accumulates a board bill of $40,000, but a San Francisco man has brought suit for this amount for boarding the wife of a relative from March, 1849, to July, 1862.

George A. Smith, the Second President of the Mormon church, is soon expected to start for the undiscovered country within whose bosom earth's mortal delegates neither marry nor are given in marriage. He's going to die.

The members of the legal fraternity of Oswego must be remarkably active in the practice of their profession. "One," says the *Palladium*, "has his arm in a sling, another is going dead lame with a sore heel, while a third has a handsomely frescoed eye."

John Mangin, formerly one of the wealthiest contractors on Long Island, and the owner of a large amount of real estate in Long Island City, has been a nightly lodger in the police station at Hunter's Point, since the beginning of last November. Whisky did it.

Ogontz, the name of Jay Cooke's country residence, now for sale, was so called in honor of an old Indian chief, who ruled his tribe on the shores of Lake Erie, when Eleutheros Cooke, the father of Jay Cooke, first settled there. The Cooke family was full of stories about the friendship of this Indian.

The other day a man with disheveled hair and a face covered with an unkempt beard, presented himself at a Boston police station, and, giving the customary military salute, requested the lieutenant to register his name, as he wished to march in the procession on the 17th of June. "Certainly," said the officer, not at first comprehending the situation; "when do you wish to be registered?" "Perhaps," said he of uncouth appearance, "that you think that I am fooling, but I am not; I carried a flag four years in the rebel army, and I now want to have you register me to march in the procession." "Certainly," again replied the officer. "We are willing to shake hands over the bloody chasm. Would you like to march in the front platoon?" "Well, it does not make much difference," said the stranger. "I marched in the front rank during the war, and if we did not lick you then we can do it now, and——" But here the conversation came to an abrupt termination as a sudden rank movement of the officer caused a retreat on the part of the would-be patriot.

The Democratic City Council of Indianapolis are attempting to take revenge for the recent defeat of their party ticket in the city election by making a general reduction of the salaries of city officers, to take effect on the accession of the Republican administration to power.

RECEPTION OF THE TICKET.

Further Extracts from the Comments of the Republican Press.

[From the Lebanon Courier.]

The Republican State Convention at Lancaster did what the masses of the Republican party expected of it—nominated an excellent ticket and adopted resolutions that give voice to the honest opinions and wishes of the party. The Republican party can say, truly, to the voters of the State, that its candidates and its principles are worthy the support of every patriotic and honest voter, and if victory shall not attend them, it will not be because it is not merited.

[From the Delaware County American.]

The State ticket selected at Lancaster last week equals in personal worth and popularity that of any nominated since the organization of the party. Probably no man ever before in the history of our State excited such an unanimous desire for his renomination as Governor John F. Hartranft. In his selection every Republican feels that his personal choice has been met, and while previous to the convention many of our party manifested a divided preference for State Treasurer, as they had a perfect right to do, all now yield a cheerful assent to the action of the majority, for there was nothing in that action to which any reasonable man could take exception. The candidates are unexceptionable; the platform couldn't be better. It is absolutely free from superfluity; in no sentence does it resort to glittering generalities, but in everything is brief, plain and most decided. Republicans are therefore fully united on all essential issues and at all essential points, and are ready for the emergency.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

No Republican of Pennsylvania ever had a more grateful duty to perform than that of indorsing the nomination of John F. Hartranft for Governor and Henry Rawle for State Treasurer. The selection of the former was in effect made by a spontaneous public opinion, to which the Convention had only to give formal expression, but the choice of the latter was an act of wise discretion, and was the result of a most careful and intelligent consideration of local claims in connection with the positive strength of the candidates.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

The work of the Republican Convention, which met at Lancaster last week, was fitly done. In the many years that it has been our lot to look to the doings of Republican Conventions, we have never before witnessed an occasion in which the *entire* work of a State Convention was so universally satisfactory to the entire party, not only throughout the State, but throughout the entire country as well.

[From the Beaver Valley News.]

The State Republican Convention, held in Lancaster last week, has done its work, and done it well. The renomination of Governor Hartranft was eminently proper, and shows the strong hold he has on the people of the State. His record speaks for him in unmistakable terms, and it is gratifying to notice that he is receiving the unanimous support of the Republican papers, many of which he did not have three years ago. In the nomination of Mayor Rawle for State Treasurer, the party has made a wise choice. His character is above reproach, and by reason of his superior business qualifications, he is well calculated to properly perform the duties pertaining to the office, and we are particularly gratified that he has been placed on the ticket.

[From the Brookville Republican.]

With such a ticket and upon such a platform as that adopted, we do not see how the party can fail to carry the State in November. There is nothing uncertain about the men, and there is no faltering or equivocating in the declaration of principles. Upon all the issues which may fairly be included in questions of general agitation, the Republican party of Pennsylvania places itself squarely upon the record. The campaign opens under the most auspicious circumstances, no discord coming to the surface, and every element of success being apparent.

[From the Jack Haven Republican.]

The gentlemen named are well known, both as to their personal honor and integrity and their official purity. The convention which nominated them was made up of the representative men of Pennsylvania, men who had been instructed by the people to do the very best in their power for the good of the whole people. *Their* work is done, and it now remains for us to rally around their and our choice, and give our candidates such a vote as will reflect credit upon them and us for all time to come.

[From the Greensburg Tribune and Herald.]

Never in the history of this State, at least not for the last twenty-five years, has there been such a hearty and universal indorsement by the people of any party of the nominees and the platform of principles of a State Convention, as there has been by the Republicans of this State of the nominees and platform put forth and adopted at Lancaster.

[From the Montrose Republican.]

With such a ticket on such a platform, we believe it is impossible for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to be defeated.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

The Convention which nominated old-fashioned Pennsylvania Convention in every way; sturdy, independent, determined; not to be coaxed nor driven, beat by no section, influenced by no government. It fairly represented the common-sense of the old Commonwealth that has heretofore stood the State so well in so many hard-fought battles, political and military, and we will candidly say that the men from the country districts did honor to them. They had opinions of their own and they stuck to them manfully. They were not to be deceived. They meant to have the party united and harmonious. They meant to have a platform of the right sort of stuff. They meant to have the right men chosen candidates, and not to be bullied into nominating any other. Articles written by men who were not there and who know nothing of the spirit of the Convention, attempt to speak of it disparagingly. But the journals that so speak would have said so under any circumstance. It is not the ticket that is bad. It is the Republican cause they are opposed to.

[From the Somerset Herald.]

An unprecedented thing occurred at Lancaster on Wednesday last, in the renomination of John F. Hartranft without a single dissenting voice in the Convention, and without the name of any other Republican in this great Commonwealth having been previously mentioned as a candidate against him. Eulogy is dumb after such an indorsement. Words cannot add to the encomium. The simple fact speaks for itself. Governor Hartranft is the party that gave him office rises up as one man, and with a hearty acclaim again confers upon him a renomination, proves to the State and nation the worth of the man, and the estimation in which he is held by those who have fully tried and tested him. Henry Rawle, the associate on the ticket with Governor Hartranft, is a new man in State politics, though a well known, able, and influential politician in the northern part of the State, of unspotted character and admitted ability. The platform is a terse, clear enunciation of Republican principles, supplemented with a declaration of uncompromising hostility to extravance and corruption, and a vigorous arraignment of the Democratic party for its utter failure to redeem its platform and pledges so freely made when struggling for power, and so utterly disregarded wherever success has followed their efforts.

[From the Chambersburg Repository.]

John F. Hartranft, for Governor, was accorded the honor of a unanimous nomination, a result which was apparent from the first, and we doubt whether there is a corporal's guard of Republicans in the State who do not enthusiastically indorse the nomination. Governor Hartranft has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. The platform has the true ring about it, reaffirming the time-honored principles which saved the country from absolute ruin and destruction, and meeting every question demanded by the exigency of our position. The declaration against the third term was unanimously made amidst the greatest enthusiasm. This appeared to be necessary, if for no other purpose than to arrest a foolish discussion of the question, even if it was not seriously entertained, as we do not believe it was, either by the President or by any considerable number of his friends.

A Man Murdered by His Son In Indiana County.

[From the Indiana Progress, 3d.]

The usual quiet of our town was somewhat disturbed on Monday last, to hear that Edward O'Connor, an old and well-known citizen of Washington township, aged seventy-eight years, was killed by his son Dennis, a young man aged about twenty-eight years. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. O'Connor and Dennis had gone to the garden to plant potatoes; a short time after a cry was heard from the garden. Mrs. O'Connor and her daughter ran down. They found Mr. O'Connor lying beside a large box, from which the potatoes had been taken, in a senseless condition, and Dennis a short distance off picking up potatoes. Mr. O'Connor raised her husband's head and spoke to him, but he was unable to answer. Upon examination it was found that the left side of his head was completely crushed in. He lived but a few minutes after. Dennis was asked about the affair, but gave an indifferent answer. Sidney Marlin, Esq., empanelled a jury to hold an inquest, the verdict of which was, that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a blow delivered by his son Dennis with a pitchfork.

Dennis O'Connor, the parricide, enlisted in Company C., 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war. In one of the battles in which that regiment was engaged he was struck on the head by a piece of shell, since which time he has not been in his right mind. He was an inmate of Dixmont for some time, but about three years ago his father brought him home. Dennis had threatened his father's life on different occasions before. Information was made before 'Squire Row and Dennis placed under arrest. Mr. O'Connor's body was interred in the Catholic cemetery on Tuesday.

There are sixty-seven Republican candidates for office in Mercer county, and twenty-three Democratic.

STATE FINANCES.

Statement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, June 1, 1875.

Balance in the Sinking Fund, May 31, 1875	$1,393,529 73
Applicable to the payment of over due loans	
Relief notes and interest certificates	226,849 12
	$1,169,680 61
Amount of registered loan, act February 2, 1867, on which interest ceased July 31, 1873, and payable on demand	2,300 00
Amount of six per cent. loan on which interest ceased May 5, 1875, and payable on demand	58,900 00

LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF MAY.

Five per cent. loan, act of February 16, 1833	$ 1,000 00
Five per cent. loan, act of April 2, 1852	1,600 00
Six per cent. loan, act of February 2, 1867	430,350 00
Total	$432,350 00

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Four-and-a-half per cent. bonds	$ 87,000 00
Five per cent. bonds	3,935,500 00
Six per cent. bonds	400,000 00
Total	$4,422,500 00

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Five per cent. bonds	907,200 00
Six per cent. bonds	18,085,600 00
Total	$18,992,800 00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.

Five per cent. bonds	$119,550 54
Six per cent. bonds	11,100 58
Total	$130,660 12

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Loan relief, act May 4, 1841	$93,189 00
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors	25 00
Total	$100,662 38

CHAMBERSBURG CERTIFICATES, ACT MAY 27, 1871.

Six per cent. certificates outstanding and unclaimed	$73,482 29

RECAPITULATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin interest	$ 4,422,500 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency	18,992,800 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped	130,660 12
Debt bearing no interest	100,662 38
Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871	73,482 29
Total debt May 31, 1875	$23,720,104 79

J. F. TEMPLE, Auditor General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

OHIO NEWS.

Over two hundred new dwellings are going up in Newark.

There were 354 deaths and 1,017 births in Washington county last year.

Returns of personal property in Lawrence county show a falling off of $500,000.

Mrs. Frisbie, an aged lady of Freeport, Wood county, died suddenly on the 29th ult.

A national pigeon tournament will be held in Cleveland in connection with the National Sportsmen's Convention in June.

At Cambridge, on Friday, Mrs. Mary Lynch obtained a judgment in the Common Pleas Court of Guernsey county for $200 against Joseph Stoner for slander.

At Xenia, the Iliff will case, wherein the deceased willed his property to various institutions, societies and persons, disinheriting his two children, terminated in setting the will aside.

At Hillsboro, on Saturday, the jury in the case of Dr. W. H. H. Dunn against Wm. Scott and others, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at five dollars. The suit was against the women crusaders, and the men who were charged with aiding them in crusading the plaintiff's drug store in January and February, 1874. The verdict carries the costs against the defendants.

The Presidential discussion, aside from the talk about the third term, is not very brisk just now, but the Albany *Express* shows a disposition to enliven it by coolly setting Senator Conkling one side and making this profession of belief: "Looking the whole field over, it seems as though Speaker Blaine were as good a candidate as any one who has been mentioned, and a far more available one than some others. With such a man as our leader, we believe we could achieve success."

The Pace that Kills.

[From the Greensburg Tribune and Herald.]

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who indulge in the grosser sensualities are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if the mode of life be regular and habits. There is, however, an antidote which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system that is accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. That preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Prostrate nervous debility, that fruitful source of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering influence, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this general restorative.

Dr. E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia or exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; drowsiness; dimness of vision; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; fearfulness; trembling; sudden paleness and emptiness on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary blindness and loss of the power of attention. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that one thing in the shape of a tonic from. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used the Tonic. Only 75 cents per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Office, 64 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For sale by all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest 6 per cent. to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences the first Monday in each month, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Dilworth, F. Hasson, C. Aiguan-Bonard, Joshua Rhodes, S. R. Hartman, Robert O. Schneeris, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED those who have not ordered their SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING. Our Goods will be on exhibition until FRIDAY, JUNE 4th.

THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS,
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE
Summer Dress Goods!
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID
HERNANIAS AND GRENADINES
From 8½c to $2 50 per yard.
At 10c and 12½c,
NEW SUMMER POPLINS.
At 18½c,
New Summer Plaids, Poplins, &c
At 25c,
Great Variety of NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
At 50c,
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, in Desirable Shades.
Extra Good Bargains in
Dress Linens,
All qualities from 12½c a yard upward.
Black and Colored Mohair Alpacas,
Most Remarkable Bargains in all qualities.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bargains unsurpassed in United States.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 to $3 50, Best Black Dress Silks.
New Plain and Striped Dress Silks, all qualities.
Bargains in Japanese and Summer Silks.
Send your name and Postoffice address and description of what we offer our customers for June.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins & Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Cor

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, 1875.

The reign of good feeling and cheerfulness continues in banking circles, and the lugubrious visages of the chronic bears have increased in width and decreased in length. Notwithstanding the tendency to deprecate the conditions of our mercantile affairs, and to harp upon the string of dullness and depreciation the dividend lists of the bank would seem to tell the story of successful management and a lucrative business. However, most of our banks are so strongly fortified by their large accumulation of earnings that they can get through a dull season or two without reducing their dividend, because, should they not earn them, they can draw on the surplus earnings of former years.

Exciting news of any kind must be looked for other than in this city, for there is so little of speculation mingled with the legitimate interests of the city that the violent fluctuations that convulse other centers are seldom felt here.

Wall street is the center of attraction at present, and the rapid movement of various stocks furnishes the material for rapid profits. The leading project in that market at present seems to be that of consolidating a through line from San Francisco to St. Louis and thence to New York. The new syndicate will control the following line of roads: The Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroads. This goes to St. Louis. What route East is not yet decided upon.

It is stated that the Union Pacific stockholders have control of the two last mentioned roads, that the contract has been drawn up and but one signature is wanted to bind the sale, Mr. Carr, of St. Louis, having not yet given his consent. The new combination will control the freight, passenger and express traffic. Should this project be carried out successfully it will be one of the most gigantic rings ever formed, and should it hold together long enough, cannot but make money for the stockholders.

—Gold has stiffened up to 116¾, notwithstanding the twentieth call for bonds, ten millions in amount.

—One of the New York dailies, in commenting on the gold market, says that "there are not a few who predict higher prices in gold, and believe that the large mercantile short interest outstanding will be forced to cover. The public are apparently being slowly educated to contemplate advancing prices without concern. In this connection it may be mentioned that according to the State law of March 22, 1875, all taxes after January 1, 1879, are payable only in coin, and all contracts made payable in "dollars," the kind of dollars not specified, are to be paid in coin. The people are now brought fairly face to face with the question of resuming specie payments. There stands the law upon the statute book. After that date we must pay our taxes in gold, and it will be a misdemeanor on the part of the collector to receive anything else; and when we agree to pay our neighbor dollars merely we must pay him gold or silver dollars. These seem simple changes, but it will be more gratifying if the people prove steadfast enough to adhere to them."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The temper of our market at the opening this morning is proof of its sensitive and feverish condition, and evinces its susceptibility to an advance from slight causes. Current events as recorded in the daily press were quite contrary. In one item giving the success of the Union Pacific Railroad in its litigation with the Government, and in another the information that large commercial failures had taken place in London.

Union Pacific opened at 75, being ¾ over the closing price of Saturday, and ran bunched without any intermediate sale to 76. The rest of the list opened slightly below last closing prices, but quickly felt the buoyancy of Union Pacific, and became very strong. The morning's operations show how completely the bears have become demoralized as the largest part of the buying was done by them, and may be pronounced by the time in the market when the few bulls left have been insisting is near at hand.

The strength of the morning market infused with spirit many who had been merely lookers-on, and when it was discovered that some of the largest bears were buyers there was a general influx of orders to buy. The strength of the market has the appearance of being real, particularly as it has lasted throughout the day and although it may be looked upon as a reaction from the late heavy decline it seems likely to hold, at least until the bears put in their shorts again, which they will not be disposed to do until they find the new bull temper of the street established, even in the absence of new influences to sustain it they will be likely to make a new attack.

We have noticed that the buyers to-day are "first-class," some as we have stated covering a short contract and many entering upon new long accounts. This has been particularly observable in Western Union and Northwestern. Pacific Mail and Lake Shore are also in order and show signs of further improvement.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—An impression prevails that solvent national banks which have surrendered their circulation and deposited greenbacks with which to redeem the circulation, may reissue such bank notes, without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is not so. Banks that have surrendered their currency by depositing United States notes cannot reclaim the United States notes. The coin only regain their former position by redeposits of coin and taking national currency, and against that reissue of national currency the 80 per cent. of legal tender notes must be withdrawn, until the outstanding greenbacks fall to $300,000,000. This lays the foundation for a more active business condition than would take place under the construction of the law, as many have erroneously supposed it to be. The effect of the operation of the act of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, is contraction, and according to the official figures published, the positive contraction from June 20, 1874, to April 1st last, was over $4,500,000. Since the 1st of April there has been an active continuance of the same movement, and at times unusually excessive, $8,000,000 less the issues made between June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, which is estimated at some five millions, thus making the net contraction since June last about $13,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 3, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116¼	116⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118¼		118¼		118¼	
5-20's, 1862	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
5-20's, 1864	118¼		118¼		118¼	
5-20's, 1865	118¼		118¼		118¼	
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼		120¼		120¼	
5-20's, 1867	121¼		121¼		121¼	
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼		121¼		121¼	
10-40's	117¼		117¼		117¼	
10-40's, coupons	117¼		117¼		117¼	
Currency 6's	122½		122½		122½	
New 5 per cents	112¼		112¼		112¼	
Western Union Tel.	75¼	75⅝	75¾	76	74¾	74¾
Quicksilver	14¾	14¾	14¾			
Pacific Mail	34¼	33⅞	34¼	35	32¾	32¾
Panama				128		
Adams Express					100¼	
Wells-Fargo Express					87	
American Express	61		61		60½	
United States Exp's					45	
New York Central	107¾		107¾		107¾	
Erie	18⅝		18⅝	17¾	17¾	
Michigan Central	90½		90½		90½	
Michigan Southern	60½	59¾	59¾		59¾	
Illinois Central	99		99		98½	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90		90		89½	
Chicago & Northw'n	46¾	49¼	49	49¾	49¾	49¾
Rock Island					102	
St. Paul, common					35	
De preferred					55	
Wabash, common		9¾				
Fort Wayne		98½			99¼	
Ohio & Mississippi	23½		23½		22¾	
Union Pacific	74¾		74¾	75¾	75¾	
Harlem	137		137		137	
Hannibal & St. Jos.	17¾		17¾		19¼	
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	23		23		19	
Iron Mountain						
C. C. & I. C.	4½		4½			
South Carolinas, Ap'l	32		32			
South Carolinas, 1869	10		10			
Missouri 6's	102¾		102¾		102¾	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	48½	
Reading, sales	35½	
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	125½	
Oil Creek, sales	50	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾
Allegheny Valley	37	
Central Transportation	45½	46
Empire Transportation	53½	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Choice mercantile paper 3½ per cent.; prime 4@5 per cent. The only particular feature is the large offering of paper made by railroads centering in rival Atlantic cities. To-day $629,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad paper was offered at a certain bank but not taken. The explanation of so much Baltimore and Ohio paper on the market was not given and the whole affair is much discussed.

STERLING

Strong at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Strong, advancing from 116¾ to 116⅞ and closing at 116⅝. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. per annum, 1-64 per diem and flat.

Silent Treasurer disbursed $270,000. Clearings $87,000,000. Customs receipts $318,000. It is estimated specie shipments on Saturday will reach $5,000,000. Shipments to-day, $1,200,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet but strong. State securities quiet except Tennessee, which are better. The stock market was excited with wide fluctuations. In early dealings prices declined from ¼@1¾ per cent. Toward midday a firmer feeling set in and a recovery of from ¾@2 per cent. followed. At the second call the market was firm. During the last hour the market was irregular and lower, the great change of the day being in Union Pacific, which opened at 76¾, declined to 73¾, recovered to 75¾ and finally closed at 75¼. Lake Shore was the next in point of fluctuation, declining from 90¾ to 58, recovering to 59¾ and closing at 59¼. Western Union was another conspicuous feature of the day's market, falling from 75¾ to 73⅝, rallying to 74¾ and finally reacting to 74¼. Pacific Mail was active and declined from 34¾ to 32, with last sales at 33⅛. Northwestern common declined from 49¼ to 49, closing at 49¼. Rock Island advanced from 102 to 102¾, and New York Central from 107½ to 108. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 23¼ to 22¾ and closed at 22¾. Erie was quiet and ranged between 17¾ and 18. Other changes were less important and generally slight. There is a great deal of uncertainty on the street and the conclusion of the speculative mind has not been established for a long time.

The Executive Committee of the Western Telegraph Company held their weekly meeting yesterday, and, as usual, recommended the Board of Directors, at their next meeting on the 9th instant, to declare a quarterly dividend of two per cent.

The annual report of the Northwestern Railroad Company is absolutely incomprehensible. Transactions in the Stock Exchange $17,000 shares, of which 83,000 were Pacific Mail, 161,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Erie, 73,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 47,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	60	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	74¾	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	15	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	99¼	Fort Wayne	97
Wells, Fargo Ex	87	Terre Haute	5
American Express	64	Do preferred	23½
U. S. Express	46	Chicago & Alton	101½
Pacific Mail	32¾	Do preferred	106
New York Central	107¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	17¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	52
Do preferred	21	Burlington & Q	113
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	58¾
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	4¾
Mich. Central	64	Illinois Central	103¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	49¼	Union Pacific stk	74¾
Do preferred	84½	Central Pacific bds	103¾
Rock Island	102¾	Union Pacific bds	109¾
N. J. Central	108	Del. & Lack	117
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅛	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	121¾	10-40's	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	95½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	56	N. Carolina, old	20¾
Tennessee, new	53	N. Carolina, new	11¾
Virginia, new	36		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

The movement of merchandise to-day was moderate at generally unchanged prices. Grain continues weak, but no further decline in values was noted to-day, and it is hardly probable that prices will go any lower soon. Produce was active, and a good trade was done. Groceries were rather quiet. Provisions are steady. Others were unchanged.

There continues to be a depression in all manner of business, that is noted by the press in all the money centers, as being illustrated by the small demand for capital. Various reasons have been assigned for the comatose condition at a time when the nation should be pulsating with energy in all its industrial arteries. The Boston *Bulletin* gives the following as some that may be suggestive of some of the superfluencing influences at work:

In looking for the causes of our lustaess stagnation, we are apt to overlook one or two rather important elements. Not to speak of the million or more of our best and most vigorous citizens who perished in the rebellion; not to mention of the millions who for four years were consumers but not producers, and by reason of which the nation as a whole must be poorer, but cannot know what an immense amount of property was destroyed at that, and during the last ten years, by fire and by flood. Millions and millions of dollars have been invested in re-building. Capital has been converted into brick and stone—improved capital, at a large interest, and buildings however magnificent and expensive, are not capital, any more than a mahogany desk is money. Property consumed by fire is a total and irrecoverable loss, if not to the owner, it must be to the community at large. The sum of property destroyed must come out of somebody's pocket. It is a tax that must be paid.

Another element is the immense number of non-producers that are now living at their wits' ends—human grasshoppers, giving and doing nothing in return for the sustenance they receive. We have now one country provision store to which the neighborhood is indebted some $3,000, being really unable to liquidate. And this, we fear, is only a specimen of too many others.

These elements must be taken into consideration, and were it not for the youthful vigor and the boundless resources of the nation—the mines, forests, fields, lakes, rivers and seas—the existing depression would be of vastly greater consequence. As it is, time and a more hopeful view of affairs than people at present indulge in, will eventually bring back prosperity and abundance and we shall be all the better and healthier for the trial.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	801	Apples, bbls	141
Cheese, bxs	44	Corn, bus	2,403
Wheat bus	1,000	Barley, bus	400
Oats, bus	5,316	Butter, pkgs	47
Bacon, tes	30	Potatoes, bus	3,220
Hay, bales	39		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is weak at Chicago values, at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do, $1 05@1 10. Corn is ruling at easy prices. We quote ear corn at 70@72c per bushel for yellow; 70@75c for high mixed; 72@75c for low mixed and white. Ear was also easy; quoted at 70@72c. Oats scarce and steady but still unchanged; we quote at 70@71c per bushel for white; 68@69c for mixed. Rye is unchanged and quiet, with little doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats 2c per bushel higher.

FLOUR—We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white winter extra at $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do do $6 00@6 25; red wheat flour $6 40@6 50; No. 1 do do $6 00@6 25; No. 2 do do $5 50@5 75. The leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; choice do do Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50; rye flour $6; buckwheat flour $5 25@5 75; graham or granulating flour, in 5 lb packages, $7 75@8 00; packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@7 00.

HAY—Is in moderate demand and steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; mixed do $16 00@17 00; marsh $15 00@16 00; straw $7 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market is firm on choice grades. We quote at $4 00@5 00 for sticky sound fruit; poor unsalable and wormy fruit grades were unsaleable, and could hardly be got rid of at any price.

BUTTER—The market was steady at unchanged prices. Choice dairy, solid packed, was quoted at 24@25c; prime do, 20@22c; medium grades were a drug in the market, with no sales at any figure except those ruling for lease.

CHEESE—Old cheese is nearly out of market; quoted at 14@15c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 15@16c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ lb; Limburger 12@14c. New cheese is active at 12½@13c for prime factory.

EGGS—There is a firm market with quotations heavy at 12c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal, and trade is fair at unchanged values. We quote at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for Early Rose blows from store; Peerless 85@90c ₱ bushel; other grades 60@70c ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 70@75c ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 65@70c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $2 50 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and may be quoted easy at 7½@8c per pair. Dressed are in fair demand and firm at 10@10½c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 20@22c ₱ lb for choice comb. Dried apples 10@12c ₱ lb; sliced do 5½@6½c. Brooms are steady. The following are makers' prices: No. 1 carpet, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 25; No. 3 do, $2; No. 4, $1 75; No. 5, $1 50; No. 6, $1 00; No. 3, carpet, $1 75; No. 4 whisk, $1 50; No. 3 do, $1 25; whisps, plain, $1 00@1 25; whisps, fancy, $1 25@1 50; toy brooms $1 25@1 75.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Portland cheny $1 75@2 00. Plaster at the mill $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 05@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcinalstered ½—French $1 00@1 50 per barrel; Eastern calcining $1 25@1 50 per barrel; Michigan $5 25@5 50; Western brands $5 00@5 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CORDAGE—There is a steady jobbing demand. The following are the card rates by the coil:

MANILLA ROPE. Cents ₱ lb.

¼ inch diameter and upward	16
⅜ inch diameter	16
½ and 5-16 in diameter	15½
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½
Hay, stay and bolt rope	13½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19½
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	18½
Sand pump rope	18½

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	15½
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½
½ and 5-8 inch diameter and upward	15½
Hay and spoke and leather twine	17½

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	20½
⅜ inch diameter	21½
½ and 5-8 inch diameter	20½
Hay twine	21½
Tarred lath twine	22½

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes 11

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	14
Tarred lath yarn	14
Tarred spun yarn	14
Tarred marline	19
Tarred houseline	19

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Tarred canvas	10 @10
Sail and bolt cord	25 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10¼
Best quality	11
First quality	10¼

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Pilot Biscuit	5½c	Honey Biscuit	12 c
Pilot Bread	6½c	Ice Cream Cakes	12 c
Alexandra Nuts	14 c	Jersey Lunch	12 c
Almond Nuts	14 c	Lemon Jumbles	13 c
Boston Cream	14 c	Lemon Snaps	8 c
Boston Toast Crackers	6½c	Martha Washington	14 c
Boston Sugar	6½c	Milk Biscuit	10 c
Butter Crackers	6½c	Rising Sun Butter Crackers	9 c
Cinnamon Shells	9 c	Nic-Nac (same as imported)	16 c
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7 c	Oyster Biscuit	8 c
Cracker Meal, 9 pound package	9 c	Orange Cakes	12 c
Cream Crackers	9 c	Oysters	12 c
Crystal Wafers	12 c	Oyster Crackers, XX	6½c
Derby	14 c	Oyster Crackers, XXX	6½c
Fancy Combination, 18 shapes	12½c	Oat-Meal Crackers	10 c
Fruit Biscuit	14 c	Oval Biscuit	10 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c	Rose Butter	7 c
Fancy Picnic	12 c	Sugar Crackers (extra)	9½c
Family Crackers	7½c	Soda Crackers	9½c
Farina Crackers	8½c	Sugar Crackers	9 c
French Crackers	18 c	Spiced Nuts	12 c
Frost Cakes	14 c	Sugar Jumbles	12 c
Frost Cakes, Vanilla	12 c	Sugar Jumbles	13 c
Flavored	14 c	Strawberry Cake	12 c
Ginger Jumbles	12 c	Strawberry Cake	14 c
Ginger Snaps	8 c	Water Crackers	8 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	9 c	Walnut Assorted	18 c
Ginger Cakes	11 c	Wine Crackers	9 c
Graham Wafers	10 c	Wintergreen Cakes	18 c
Graham Crackers	10 c	Zanesville Cakes (Hanlly & Palmer's, London)	$3 75
Graham, (Good-Will)	7 c		
Honey Jumbles	12 c		

HERP—We quote Kentucky rough at $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100 pounds; Connecticut seed leaf, 18c.

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neat-foot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 30 degrees fleece test, 75c; strictly lard, 32 degrees fleece test, 85c; extra engine (amber), 36 degrees fleece test, 95c; engine (black), 36c; extra engine (dark), 36c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 do, 25 degrees gravity, 28c; No. 3 do, 22 degrees gravity, 26c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil, 10c, 150 degrees fire test; water white burning oil, 44 deg. axle grease, per gross, $15 00; rolling mill grease, per gross, $12 00; strictly lard, per keg, 40 cts, $2 00 per dozen; in bxs, $15 00 per gross, in barrels 44 keg, 5c per pound.

PAPER—Rolling prices are $ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; tag wrapping 4@6@7c; cartridge papers 12@15c; straw paper, per ream 12@16c; book paper 14@18c ₱ lb.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapollo, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Of Ashton, ₱ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Tubs, three-hooped, $5 50; two-hooped buckets, ₱ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $5 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $4 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 25; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $1 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1875.

By a slip of the pencil yesterday we were made to say that receipts were large both of cattle and sheep, had advanced in prices. While cattle had gone up 15 to 25c per cwt. over last week's prices and sheep 20 to 25c per cwt., hogs were a shade lower. Cattle and hogs showed no change in prices since yesterday's report, but sheep were in good demand in consequence of the light stock on hand and sold readily at 1@1 pricer. E. Erisman reports a purchase of two carloads of sheep, 112 lbs average, at $5.75, and another of 200 lbs average, at $5 50. These were, however, outside prices.

Texas cattle were arriving freely, commanding $3 65@4 67. Still fed stock is arriving in small quantities, and will dispute the palm with grass fed in their class being in light supply and in demand.

During the present week there has been an unusually large run of fine horses offered for the eastern markets, none of which however, were offered for sale in this market.

There were also a large number of fine mules accompanying the horses, but they were not offered for sale.

The usual number of milk cows were offered for sale and commanded prices according to their qualities as milkers, ranging from $75 00@65 00.

Prices.

We have before us the circular of Holmes, Lafferty, Gass & Co., commission dealers in live stock, dated June 2d, coming from which we glean the following prices of live stock ruling to-day:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 37@7 25
Prime, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs	5 75@6 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 40
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 50
Bulls	3 00@3 60
Texans	3 00@4 67

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 80@8 00
Baltimores	7 25@7 50
Yorkers	7 00@7 10
Roughs and Interior	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

Extra, 65 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 95 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Scalawags, per head	1 50@2 00

CORRECTION—The typos makes us to say that Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co. were indebted to a circular for certain facts in relation to the live stock matter, as given yesterday, when in fact we were the debtor. The gentlemen comprising this firm are well posted upon the live stock trade to need the aid of "circulars" to guide them to a correct understanding of the state of the market, past, present and prospective.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—Beeves—Receipts 1,141 head, making 3,590 head for three days, against 2,500 head for the same time last week. Good cattle active and firm at an advance from Monday of 2c; thin Texans dull at low figures. Native steers ranged all 7@8 25, with some of the tops at $8 75; poor to ordinary Texans $4 50@5 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,980 head, making 10,270 head for three days, against 8,570 head for the same last week. Offerings mainly spring lambs from Kentucky. Sheep scarce and higher; poor to prime clipped, $5 00@5 25. Lambs dull and lower for all grades except Jerseys; most of the Kentucky lambs sold at $9 00; poor to extra State and Jerseys $9 00@15 25.

Swine—Receipts 3,493 head, making 10,180 head for three days, against 8,570 head for the same time last week. None offered alive since Monday; dressed 12½c higher, closing firm at $9 50@9 62½.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Hogs—Weak and little doing; the supply exceeds the demand. Receipts 86 cars; 5,000 head; sales 3,000 head at $6 25@6 75; mean $6 50@6 60; good to choice $6 70@7 50. Receipts 1,100 head.

Cattle—Firm and the demand exceeds the supply; sales of prime native steers at $5 45; good $4 85@5 25; fair $4 25@4 60; mixed steers $4 00@5 40; good Texans $4 30@5 60; medium $3 25@3 75; common $2 60@3 00. Receipts 400 head.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts 3,200 head. Market quiet and prices firm especially for local trade; shipping 1,500 to 1,600 steers $5 50@4 75; butchers' $4 00@5 25; choice cattle sold at $5 90@6 15. Shippers 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Market heavy, dull, weak and a shade slower; closed firmer and fairly active; inferior $6 25@6 50; bacon grades $6 75@7 00; heavy $6 80@7 15; bulk of sales at $7 00. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market inactive, easy and unchanged.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts 625 head; total for the week 5,797 head. No market today.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 9,800 head. Market active; all offerings readily disposed of; prices strong at yesterday's quotations; a shade advance on best offerings; sales of 2,068 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 90 to 102 lbs, at $5 25@5 56; yards bare.

Hogs—Receipts 2,560 head; total for the week 10,600 head. Market flat; heavy hogs $7 37; selects $7 50, averaging 175 lbs, 7 50; no Yorkers offering.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Hogs steady with a moderate demand; sales at $5 00@6 00 for fair to medium $6 60@7 30; good to extra $7 35@7 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; closed lower; No. 1 spring 99c; No. 2, fresh, 94c; regular 93c spot or seller June; 93@93½c seller July; 97½c seller August; No. 3, 91@91½c; rejected 83@84c. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 67c; regular 66¾c spot or seller June; 68½c seller July; rejected 64@64½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed low grade 56¼c seller July. Rye, barley and seeds quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $19 12½@19 15 spot; $19 20@19 25 seller July; $19 55@19 60 seller August. Lard dull, nominal and lower; 13¾c spot; 13.90c seller July; 14½@14.15c seller August. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 8c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1 16.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon, wheat was weak and lower; 92c June; 93½ July. Corn unsettled and lower; 68¼c July. Oats weak; 58¾c June; 56c July. Pork weak and lower; $19 60 July; seller July; 97½c seller August. Lard lower; 13.95c spot; 13.90c seller July; 14½@14.15c seller August. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 8¼c; sides 12¼@12½c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 18.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 3.—Flour dull and sales only in small lots to the wants of jobbers; Western superfine $4 00@4 75; common extras $5 00@5 50; Western and Minnesota extras $5 50@6 50; choice do $6 50@7 00; choice to double extra $7 00@7 50; patent do $7 50@8 00; St. Louis $4 75@6 50; choice do $6 50@7 00. Corn higher and quiet; mixed Western 72@73c; white 76@77c. Oats firm at 57@58c for mixed and yellow. Oats 75@78c for mixed and white.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 06@1 07; No. 2 do $1 03@1 04; No. 3 do $1 00@1 01; No. 2 spring $1 02@1 03; No. 3 do $1 00@1 01; rejected $1 00@1 01; No. 2 Chicago $1 00@1 01; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 02@1 03; No. 2 Northwestern $1 08@1 10; amber $1 20@1 22; white $1 20@1 33. Rye dull and nominal. Barley firm; No. 2 Milwaukee 72@73c; extra No. 3 do 70@71c; No. 3 do 68@69c; rejected 65@66c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 39½@40c; No. 3 do 38½@39c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 29@29½c; No. 3 do 28@28½c; white 30@35c. Hay heavy; shipping 65@75c. Coffee steady at 16¼@17½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 5½@5¾c; prime 6@6c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 13½@13c; united at 12½c. Tallow firm at 6½c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $19 50@19 75. Lard steady at 13½@13¾c. Whisky dull at $1 16. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Wheat unchanged. Corn better; shelled 72@73c; ear 69@70c. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum steady; refined at 12½c. Lard firm at 13½c. Ohio State test 150° in small lots 14@15c higher.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton firm at 15½@16c. Rain easier at 15c@$1 03. Pork dull and heavy; mess $21 50. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 9½c; clear sides 13½c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 13½@13c; united 12½c. Tallow firm at 6½c. Ohio State test 150° in small lots 14@15c higher.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton—Demand fair; sales 1,100 bales; quotations unchanged. Flour firm; demand fair; Western $6 00@6 75; family $7 00@8 00; choice $8 00@8 50. Corn—Demand active and firm; white 70@72c; mixed 70@72c. Oats—Demand active and firm; Western mixed 58@60c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $22 00. Lard 15c. Whisky $1 20. Butter firm; New York and Kentucky extras 30c. Cheese firm; Western extras 25@26c; do firsts 17@18c; rolls, extras, 20@22c. Cheese and lard nominal. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 17@19c. Sugar firm; Western extras 9½@10c; prime 10@c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 19c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 22 seller July; No. 2 do $1 21; amber $1 20 seller cash and seller June, $1 22; seller July $1 23; seller August $1 25½; No. 2 red winter $1 20 seller August $1 22½; No. 2 amber Illinois, seller July, $1 25½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, cash and seller July, 66½c; seller August, 67c; low mixed 60½@70c; no grade 65c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 61@62c; rejected 59½c; Michigan 61c. Rye firm; Western fresh 99c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 22 seller July; No. 2 do $1 21; amber $1 20 seller cash and seller June, $1 22; seller July $1 23; seller August $1 25½; No. 2 red winter $1 20 seller August $1 22½; No. 2 amber Illinois, seller July, $1 25½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 m

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVATORY, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 3, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.04	66	78	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.02	80	33	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.08	70	62	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer.....30.041 Highest thermom. 81
Mean thermometer.....71 Lowest thermom. 62

New Township Formed.

A new township has just been formed out of parts of South Fayette and Robinson townships and named Collier township after His Honor Judge Collier. The district will of course, be entitled to one delegate to each of the coming Republican County conventions and in the next publication of the call the fact will be stated. Walkers Mills has been named as the polling place.

A New Water Main Needed.

A member of a prominent business firm calls attention to the fact that a new block stone pavement is about being laid on Sixth street, and that the water main has been down so long that, from rust and natural waste, it is almost impossible to make any connections. In a very short time, at least, it will be necessary to put in a new main, and would it not be sound economy to make the change now, when the street is torn up? No matter what kind of a pavement is laid, it can never be replaced in as good condition after being partially torn up for the renewal of water mains. This is a matter which should receive the prompt attention of the Water Committee.

Republican Meeting in Allegheny.

There was another meeting of Republicans last night at the rooms of the Young Men's Club, Chairman Paul presiding. The committee appointed at a former meeting to confer with the County Committee presented their report. The committee find fault with the County Committee for re-electing the delegates chosen from Allegheny to the State Convention; congratulate the Republicans of Allegheny on securing ten additional delegates in future conventions; compliments Messrs. Walker and Fleming for their action in the County Committee, and recommends an increase of the number of election districts in Allegheny, as "the only way to get even with Pittsburgh."

After discussion, the report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A Railroad from the Butler County Coal Fields to the Lakes.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Wednesday, states that a new railroad and mining project has been inaugurated in Butler county, with a view to the construction of a line from the coal fields in that county, northward to Erie. A company has been formed, with A. B. Sandy as president, and William Varnum, formerly of this city, as secretary. Edmund Williams has been employed as chief engineer, and has entered upon the work of making a survey. It is said that 50,000 acres of the best coal and oil lands in Butler county have been leased by the new organization, and that ample capital will be forthcoming to build the road. The main purpose is to supply the Canada and Lake markets with coal—the railroad of Canada being almost entirely dependent upon Nova Scotia for that indispensable article.

The Wm. Phillips Estate.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, the case of Wm. Phillips, Jr., vs. the administrators of the estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased, was called up. Some little argument pro ceedings in equity were instituted to secure the transfer of 100 shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Mining Company, of the par value of fifty dollars per share, in consideration of services rendered by the complainant to the late Col. Phillips promised to transfer the shares mentioned. He several times spoke to the administrators of all the children, and finding the destitute localities and locating them on a map for the purpose, was shaking by the speaker in an entertaining and forcible manner, and the plans we have been working on were shown to be defective and inadequate to the great work to be done.

He then emphasized the fact that a great responsibility is resting upon the ministry as leaders in propagating the Gospel. They should teach those who instruct the children. This will require work that must not be shirked.

The plan of preaching on the lesson for the Sabbath, the subject of which has been adopted by Rev. Dr. Howard, of this city, was referred to and commended. The teachers are before the class to hear the recitation of the passage they are to explain to the youth, from the line of study laid out.

Dr. John Hall prepares the lesson for the Sunday school world, and frequently sends to the very thoughts which he has matured on this subject to his own people, and he found more immediate good results following his practical use of this material prepared for Sunday schools than any preaching he had previously done. The speaker then showed the importance of the study of the word of God in the order in which we find it in the Bible.

The progress made then is this:

1. The effect on the present Sunday school system has been to show the children what can be done for children.

2. We have found the importance of the adaptation of instruction to mind of childhood.

3. The importance of mapping out the field and taking statistics carefully.

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This recapitulation was followed with eloquent remarks upon the word, under the influence of Christians, with the confident belief that the Divine Spirit will continue to lead us on.

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After the very interesting address of Rev. Herr, short speeches were made by a number of those present. Among these was John McCullough, employed by the Sunday School Union. He said he had been forty years in the work, and he believed more progress had been made during the past year than in any other.

After other addresses a committee consisting of Messrs. Herr, Carlisle, Gallaher, Gillespie and Scott, was appointed to nominate officers, and the meeting adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

THE NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Problem of a Competing Line for Pittsburgh—Interesting Facts in Regard to the Pittsburgh and Youngstown Link—The Route, Connections, Cost, etc.

The announcement made through the press of this city, some days ago, to the effect that a charter had been obtained for the construction of a railroad between this city and Youngstown, Ohio, by way of the south bank of the Ohio and the Big Beaver Valley, was generally received with much doubt and misgiving, and since then some of the city press have sneered at the project as chimerical. We have taken the trouble to make some inquiry into the facts, and find that the enterprise is a reality, and in the hands of some of our most progressive and public-spirited citizens. It is stated, by way of explaining the secrecy with which the initial steps have been taken, that fears were entertained lest the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (called the "Monopoly" for short) would in some way or other checkmate the efforts of the projectors. The building of this link, from the present terminus of the Connellsville line to Youngstown, where connections can be made with lines leading to the West and Northwest, which are entirely free rrom the Pennsylvania Railroad influence, is regarded as the only feasible plan of rendering effective, particularly for through interests, the competition which the Baltimore and Ohio Company is able to afford. As at present situated the latter company can only afford partial relief; but with the Youngstown link in operation the competition would be complete, both as regards eastern and western bound freights. Then, again, owing to the peculiar nature of the ground, there is not room for more than one road over a large portion of the route, and hence it became doubly important to get possession before making the project public. For these reasons, the matter has been kept quiet, although the engineers have been at work several months.

THE ROUTE.

A connection with the Connellsville line being essential, the new road will cross the Monongahela between the Pan Handle and the Smithfield street bridges, at a point not yet definitely fixed; thence it will follow the south bank of the Ohio, along high water line, to McKee's Rocks, pass over a plateau south of the Rocks, and strike the river again at the head of Nine Mile Island; thence hugging the river shore pretty closely until it reaches a point opposite Freedom; crosses the Ohio at Beaver Shoals; follows up the west bank of Big Beaver river to a point near Beaver Falls, where it will pass under the Fort Wayne road; thence up the west bank of Big Beaver to New Castle, and up the north side of the canal to Youngstown. The distance to this point, from Pittsburgh, by this route, is sixty-five miles, or one mile shorter than by the Fort Wayne road. It is just one hundred and thirty miles to Cleveland by this route, or twenty miles shorter than by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road. As the line follows along streams the entire distance, the grades are very easy, and there are no grave engineering difficulties in the way. The line is said to be available and the Ohio will both be of iron, and of the "regulation" pattern, so as not to interfere with navigation. Estimates are now being made for the cost of the Beaver bridge. The other one will be estimated as soon as the location is fixed.

CHARACTER OF THE ROAD.

Between the Smithfield street bridge and the mouth of Cork's run, about three miles, difficulties will be encountered, owing to the fact that the space is almost entirely occupied by iron mills, glass works, and ferry landings down to Jeff's Saw Mill run, and below that stream by the tipples of the coal company and by a turnpike road. The space between the base of the hill and the river is extremely narrow, and already so fully occupied as to render it necessary to build the road between these works and the established high water line, which is now for the most part in the river. The road will be built upon trestles, where necessary, and subsequently filled up with embankment.

From Jeff's to Phillipsburg, about one-third of the distance will be upon the hillside, and two-thirds upon the bottom lands. Six or eight streams are crossed on this section, requiring bridges of forty or fifty feet span. Chartier's Creek will require a span of one hundred and twenty-five feet. For a distance of about five miles back of Neville Island, the work will be similar to, though not so expensive as, that on this Fort Wayne road on the opposite bank of the river.

At Phillipsburg, where the line crosses, the Ohio river makes a sharp bend to the left, and is much narrower than at other places—about 1,200 feet wide. The bank on the south side is quite high, and in making the approach to the bridge very short, and owing to the sudden bend in the river, the curvature of the approach will be low. On the north side there is a strip of low land (about twenty-five feet above low water) between six and seven hundred feet wide, between the river and the hill, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is located at the foot of the hill. The approach to the bridge on this side will consist of a high trestle work, or short spans of bridge between the river and the hill. From the river crossing to Fallston no difficulties are met with. Fallston the hill rises very abruptly from the shore of Beaver river, and at its foot there is a country road and a mill race which supplies power to the numerous mills and factories of the village. For a distance of about one thousand feet, at this place, the construction of the road will be quite expensive. About one mile above Fallston, the road will cross under the Fort Wayne line, through a bridge, which can be readily constructed.

At Beaver Falls, and for a mile or more above that place, the line will run through a depression which seems to have been placed there expressly for a railroad, thus saving a great bend in the river, and avoiding the necessity of passing through the town. From this point to Newport, about twelve miles, the line follows the west bank of the Beaver, passing through the town of Wampum, and below the furnace at that place. This section will be, to a great extent, in side hill cutting—the hills generally coming close to the river—and a portion of it will be quite crooked, but none of it very expensive. Homewood furnace is situated about eight miles above Beaver Falls, on the opposite side of the river. This section abounds in sand stone of excellent quality for building.

About a half mile above Newport, the line will cross the Beaver at a point where it makes a sharp bend to the west, and will traverse the bottom lands thence about five miles to the old aquaduct at Mahoningtown, the piers of which can be used for a bridge over the Beaver river above the mouth of the Mahoning, and connecting directly with the line proposed along the line of the old canal thence to Youngstown. The grades on the whole line will be very moderate, not exceeding twenty-six feet per mile, except at the Monongahela river crossing, and the descent from the Ohio river bridge northward to Fallston.

Taking the whole line, except the river bridge, the average cost of graduation and masonry, for single track, is roughly estimated at not more than $36,000 per mile. The rights of way for three miles adjacent to Pittsburgh, and for five miles from Phillipsburg to Beaver Falls, will be expensive, but for the rest of the line this element of cost should be very small, as the land, where of any value at all, will be enhanced greatly beyond the value of that necessary for the roadway. Between Chartiers creek and Economy, a distance of fifteen miles, several large tracts of land, conveniently situated for residences, will be traversed by the road.

THE CONNECTIONS AND ADVANTAGES.

At New Castle the road strikes the New Castle and Franklin line, giving access to the entire oil regions. At Youngstown, the Atlantic and Great Western is reached, as well as the Lake Shore line, which stretches east to the furnaces and more than twenty rolling mills. By these roads an outlet is had to Chicago and the entire Northwest. The prominent points for the shipment of ore, Cleveland and Ashtabula, will be opened up to this competing line, and will thus become a matter of great importance to iron manufacturers. The large number of furnaces and rolling mills which the line reaches will insure an immense tonnage, when it is considered that a single furnace handles an aggregate of one hundred thousand tons of coal, ore, limestone, coke, etc., in a year's business.

At a point seven miles from this city, an immense new coal field can be reached, including the Pittsburgh seam as it has been adopted by Rev. Dr. Howard, of this city, was referred to and commended. The teachers are before the class to hear the recitation of the passage they are to explain to the youth, from the line of study laid out.

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SCOTT AND GARRETT.

The Contest about Carrying the Mails—All the Mails Between Washington and New York to be Carried in the Cars of the Pennsylvania Company—The Letters which End the Struggle.

Some days ago reference was made to the controversy relative to the carrying of the mails between Washington and New York. The following correspondence which passed between the Pennsylvania Railroad office in Philadelphia and the Postoffice Department at Washington, also between the latter place and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office in Baltimore, fully explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1875.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

For the reasons given you by Mr. Kneass in his letter we are not carrying any of the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company over our road between Philadelphia and New York. We shall transfer the mails here to-day into our own postal cars, and will take these forward on the local mail train, on which they are now running to New York, so that no delay in present time of mails will occur. As we control in the newly steam road connecting between Washington and New York that avoids horse movement through Baltimore, we can, if you give us the through mails to the Baltimore and Potomac road, greatly improve the service for the accommodation of the public, and therefore propose commencing to-morrow, if satisfactory to the department, as follows: We will take the mails, putting them on a postal-car leaving Washington at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding thence to Bayview Junction, and then by Mr. Hinckley's present slow mail train as now to Philadelphia, and thence by the limited express, getting into New York one hour earlier than the present mail train, which will in fact give you an hour and a half minutes shorter time between the depot in Washington and New York. This is a decided gain, and giving you an opportunity to send the mails by all the Sound boats, and all the evening mail connections for Boston, Providence, New England and elsewhere. Going south, we would propose to put the mails on the limited express, leaving New York at 9:25 A. M., turn it over to Mr. Hinckley's slow train at Philadelphia and deliver it by the Baltimore and Potomac line at Washington at 5:20 P. M., thus saving an hour and twenty-five minutes between the time of starting the mail in New York and its delivery in Washington. This will give better time and facilities than can be made by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and at the same rates, and if you can prevail on Mr. Hinckley to run the postal car on the limited express by his line between Philadelphia and Bayview Junction, we can leave Washington an hour and fifteen minutes later than proposed above and reach New York at the same time, thus saving you an additional hour and fifteen minutes in that direction. And we can leave New York at 9:25 and reach Washington at 4:20, an hour earlier than under the proposed arrangement. You are no doubt aware that the mails now in these conditions have been run over the Baltimore and Potomac road since July of last year, and have been delivered with as much regularity, safety and despatch as on any other route in the United States. I believe the Baltimore and Ohio road has been paid for the service rendered by the Baltimore and Potomac line. We submit you will find the cost of this to the department, as well as of the public, to be under the mails as above. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Postmaster General received a dispatch to-day informing him that the Pennsylvania Railroad had stopped the postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from running over their track to New York. The dispatch also stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad would provide cars for carrying the mails to New York if they were transferred. When the dispatch was received the Postmaster General replied that he was not possessing his soul in patience, that "the boys" were getting impatient on the way, so for he had great faith in "the boys." At a late hour he sent the following letter:

Hon. John W. Garrett, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:

I have just been informed by telegraph that the cars over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carrying the mails from Washington to New York were stopped to-day at West Philadelphia and the mails transferred. I have notice from Mr. Scott that he will not transport the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company over the road between Philadelphia and New York. This will make a transfer of the mails from the Baltimore and Ohio unavoidable and of occasion delay. Mr. Scott offers to take our morning mails from Washington, over the Baltimore and Potomac road, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and deliver them in New York one hour in advance of the present time. He also offers to take our mails from New York at 9:25 A. M. and deliver them at Washington at 5:20 P. M., which would be a gain of one hour and a half later and arriving at Washington five minutes earlier than under the present arrangements. If the transfer of the mails to Jersey City from your cars cannot be avoided, the public good will require me to accept Mr. Scott's offer. My sense of duty will not permit me to continue a service that must prove so unsatisfactory. The Pennsylvania Railroad will not be involved in any controversy between your company and that represented by Mr. Scott, but it is charged with the duty of conveying the mails, by the speediest routes, and it must insist before contract in this instance with the company that has the means of performing the whole service without the delays incident to the transfers referred to.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Pay Rolls for May—Improvements Proposed.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Chairman Fulton presiding.

Pay rolls for the past month were presented and approved, as follows:

First District	$2,257 69
Second District	2,299 20
Third District	2,640 50
Fifth District	2,063 20
Sixth District	2,102 50
Seventh District	1,804 50
Board of Viewers	130 00
Engineer's roll	1,024 40
Total	$14,429 99

In accordance with the recommendation from a sub-committee the bill of John Hutchison for paving done on Spring alley in 1869 was ordered to be paid.

It was decided not to extend the Twenty-ninth street sewer.

Eleven ordinances providing for street improvements at the Point, referred from Select Council were taken up, on motion of Mr. Thompson it was decided to hold a special meeting at the Point on Tuesday afternoon next.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine as to the grades and factories of the village. For a distance of about one thousand feet, at this place, the construction of the road will be quite expensive. About one mile above Fallston, the road will cross under the Fort Wayne line, through a bridge, which can be readily constructed.

Ordinances were ordered to be prepared and presented to Councils for adoption, as follows: For the widening and grading of Liberty alley, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street; for the assessment of damages caused by grading of School alley; for paving of Hughes street, from the opening of Mary street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, South Side; for grading of Sixth street, from Bingham to Water streets; for the opening of Wilkins street, from Main to Wilkins; for grading, paving and curbing Union street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty; for sewer on Washington court, from Wylie to Fifth avenue; sewer on Center avenue and Fulton street, from Center to Chapel street; for prohibiting the throwing of broken glass, nails, tin, sheet iron cuttings, &c., upon the public streets; authorizing the construction of a boardwalk on Grandview avenue, Thirty-second ward.

The matter of the construction of a sewer on Twenty-fifth street, South Side, was referred to a sub-committee.

A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the condition of streets in the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards.

A committee of five was appointed in the matter of making the width of Forbes street fifty feet between Diamond and Pride streets.

The contract for the laying of a pipe sewer on Second avenue was awarded to Michael Joice, at $1 20 per lineal foot.

Adjourned.

CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Pay Rolls for May—Powers of the Committee—Contracts Awarded.

The Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday, Mr. Breed in the chair.

Pay rolls for May were approved as follows:

First district, Second district,	$379 79
third district,	$1,764 35.

Action was indefinitely postponed on a resolution for protection of property from damages by water at Soho run.

A resolution for paving of Fifth avenue and Jumonville street at the intersection was referred to sub-committee to visit and with power to act.

The clerk read an opinion from City Attorney Bigelow, to the effect that the power to let the proposed stoning of the streets and avenues enumerated is in the nature of a repair or is the macadamizing of streets previously graded but not paved. Mr. Bigelow says if it is a repair it properly comes under the authority of the committee, but if it is in effect the macadamizing of streets then the committee would be exceeding their functions in letting contracts for the proposed work. The opinion says that the work to be done in the manner described by the act of Assembly authorizing the macadamizing of streets in Pittsburgh. The committee will have to determine the character of work to be done from the facts presented to them in each particular case, and if in their judgment it is not for the repair of the street they must decline to act, and refer the parties interested to the law governing the improvement of streets in the city.

The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

Grading of Lake street, Twenty-first ward, to P. C. Messick at nineteen cents per cubic yard.

Grading of Wilson street to P. C. Messick at nineteen cents per yard.

Grading, paving and curbing of Meyran avenue to J. Bowen at twenty-six cents per cubic yard, $1 21 per square yard for paving, sixty-one cents per foot for curbing and fifty-nine cents for crossing.

Ordinances were ordered for opening and grading Euclid avenue, between Stanton avenue and Centre avenue, to the south line of said avenue.

Ordinances were ordered to be prepared for the opening and grading of Fifth avenue, from Meyran street to Pennsylvania railroad, and for the condemnation of three square feet of sidewalk on Sylvan avenue; repealing an ordinance for the grading of Charles street; opening of Notley street, from Hazelwood avenue to Indus street.

Adjourned.

Fatal Accident.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Penn avenue, resulting in the instant death of Daniel Rupert, a teamster in the employ of Frank Rogers. The wagon which the deceased had charge of was standing on the platform and contained about four tons of metal. Rupert wishing to move the wagon to a point on the inclined carriage way leading from the platform to the street, started it down the incline, and stood ready to stop it at the p pint desired by means of a rope and grapple. In getting this block under the wheel the deceased stooped down, and the wheel jumping over the block, struck him on the back of the head and neck, killing him instantly. Deceased resided on Troy Hill, and leaves a wife and several children. An inquest will be held this morning.

National Christian Association.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The approaching anniversary of the National Christian Association promises to be a gathering of unusual interest and power. Delegates from Connecticut, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan and intermediate States are on their way, and some have already arrived and are at work in towns adjacent. This will be a rare opportunity for citizens of Pittsburgh to inform themselves in the secret work of the "lodge," and we hope all, and especially the young men, who are most exposed, will improve this chance and attend the meetings at Library Hall, day and evening, June 8th, 9th and 10th.

J. P. STODDARD,
General Agent N. C. A.

THE JAMES S. CRAFT ESTATE.

The Application for the Appointment of a New Trustee—Exceptions to the Master's Report.

Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier on the bench, the arguments of counsel were heard upon the exceptions filed to the report of the master appointed in the matter of the bill in equity of Isaac G. Sproul and Cornelius, his wife, against Mrs. Caroline Bloomer. The complainants in their bill sought to have the respondent removed from the trusteeship of the estate of Jas. S. Craft, deceased. The bill, it will be remembered, set forth that Jas. S. Craft, of this city, died on November 18, 1870, leaving surviving him three children, Mrs. Caroline Bloomer, Mrs. Sproul and Jas. S. Craft; that he left an estate the worth upward of $600,000 after the payment of all debts, and that he made a will in which he bequeathed the whole of the estate to the defendant, and made her sole executrix on her distinct declaration or promise that she should distribute the property justly and equally between the children, and in case there was any slight quality in the division there was not to be, on that account, any discord or contention. That in part the execution of said trust arrangement, in November, 1871, the defendant gave in fee to Charles C. Craft two hundred acres in Cranberry township, valued at $20,000, and gave to the complainant divers parcels of lands, lots, ground rents and interests in building business, and held the estate and effects at a price on certain terms, conditions and limitations. The bill charges that she did not accept the declaration of trust voluntarily, but was induced to do so by well founded apprehensions that if she refused Caroline would wholly refuse to carry out the trust arrangement, and would attempt to impose harsher and more burdensome conditions. It is also averred further that the defendant had mismanaged the estate, that she had established her place of residence out of the State, and that she refused to allow further give to the estate the attention it required and asked that an account be taken, and that a new trustee be appointed.

The defendant denied that the estate was delivered to her on the conditions mentioned, that she would distribute the same equally, but averred that the testator made his will on September 26, 1870, only a few days before his death, and that at that time she protested against its provisions. He declined to make any changes. She further protested just before his death, when in the presence of the other children, he gave her to understand that the estate as she pleased. Each of the others pronounced not to complain of her management. The defendant told the testator that he should make the distribution among the children, and on his refusal to do so, she said that she would then make the distribution, whereupon he gave her to understand that he would not. The testator expressed the wish that the defendant should have the custody and grading of the land, and assist the brother and sister as he had done from time to time. Thus she thought she was not many days after in her grave. She intended to make the distribution. She subsequently gave to her own brother acres of her brother of her own free will, and not in consequence of any trust arrangement. She further denied that the plan she adopted in reference to the rest of the estate was in accordance with the testator's wishes, but was for the best interest of the estate, she answered that it was merely temporary.

The whole matter was referred to a master, who made his report, to which exceptions were filed by counsel on both sides. George H. Hamilton, Esq., appeared on behalf of the complainants, and Messrs. Shinn, Jr., Reed for the defendant. No decision was rendered.

BURGLARS ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Daring Attempt to Rob the House and Take the Life of a South Side Councilman.

About two o'clock yesterday morning two burglars visited the house of Mr. Theodore Koestner, corner of Thirteenth and Reed streets, South Side, and attempted to gain an entrance through a door in the rear of the dwelling. Mr. Kestner, hearing their noise, got out of bed and prococeded to the door and opened it. The moment he did so he was dealt a heavy blow on the head with a handy billy or some shot, which rendered him senseless for a time. He was then seized by the two burglars, who had advanced about the premises with murderousness returning before they had carried out their design, Mr. K. made such a desperate resistance that he succeeded in overpowering them, when one of them attempted a murder, inflicting a severe wound in the left breast with a butcher-knife. The would-be murderer would no doubt have accomplished his bloody work had the blade of the knife not struck a rib, which fortunate circumstance alone prevented its penetrating a vital part of the body. Then fled precipitately, leaving Mr. K. on the floor exhausted from the loss of blood.

Not only the family of Mr. Kestner, but all the neighbors were aroused, but the villains had too good the start to be caught, and steps could be taken looking to their apprehension.

Dr. Thomas was summoned, and dressed the wound of the injured man, which, although quite severe, is not considered dangerous.

Mr. Kestner is a member of Select Council from the Twenty-eighth ward, and is proprietor of a brewery on Twenty-first street. He has been in ill health for some time, suffering from asthma, and the stout resistance he made against the combined attack of two desperate men is something wonderful.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NICHOLAS MILLER, a Troy Hill brickmaker, was thrown from a buggy Wednesday afternoon, and severely injured.

THE Xantha Base Ball Club, of Allegheny, will play a trial game in full uniform at Union Park, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.

ON motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., in Common Pleas Court No. 1, Silas Rhodes, of the Indiana county bar, was yesterday admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

THE Sunday liquor cases against Peter Fowler was yesterday held for a hearing by Alderman Kerr, the parties entered bail for their appearance at court.

THE shortest railroad communications in this country are those between New York and Washington. The communication between Commodore Garrett and Mr. Garrett has come down to a postal card one.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that the Harrisburg and Potsville railroad company has secured a contract from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for the construction of three or four hundred cars.

DR. NOBLE states that he has not addressed a Teachers' Institute for a long time, hence he is not the author of the letter which has been referred to by our correspondent in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. A mistake in the name, doubtless.

A MAN named Amos Laecock was carried into the Mayor's office last evening, and it appears that this morning with his head badly cut, the result of a fall upon a pile of metal near Anderson, Miller & Co.'s works, at the corner of First and Ross streets.

THE agreement between the Philadelphia and Xanthia base ball clubs, to play a game in Allegheny on the 7th inst., has been broken, and the game will not come off. The Xanthias say the game was postponed because of the contest, on the 26th, at Union Park.

THE members of the old sixty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Kane's regiment, make the San Black are to meet at the office of Alderman Hill, on Fifth avenue, next week. The object in view is to arrange for a reunion. Representatives of eight companies were present. The meeting, after enthusiastic speeches by Major H. B. Murphy, to appoint a Committee on Organization, to consist of one from each company, adjourned to meet in two weeks.

Best Ice Cream

at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS.
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS.
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS.

The unprecedented popularity acquired by the above make of soda fountains should induce all parties that contemplate erecting a fountain to give it their consideration, they will now be found in almost all the first class stores in the east and west and for convenience of working, simplicity of construction, elegance of design and durability they are undoubtedly superior to anyother make, a full line of sarsaparilla and other syrups.

McCLARRAN & MCKENNAN'S,
85 Market and 67 Fifth avenue, agents Pittsburgh. WFS.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

The Continental.

The old Continental dining rooms, in Lyons' building, next to the Fifth avenue, has been opened last evening. Messrs. Hathaway & Newell, the new proprietors, have had the place thoroughly fitted up and take rooms for the accommodation of the season will be provided while at the bar the choicest liquors can be obtained.

Dinners.

All the delicacies of the season prepared in the highest style by the culinary art, at R. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Another Cure by Dr. Sadler.

The following letter explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, June 3, 1875.

O. W. SADLER, M. D.: Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to bear unsolicited testimony to the efficacy of your treatment of my case—chronic deafness. For a year or more I was hearing hard of hearing, and until I could no longer distinguish ordinary conversation. This was my condition when I applied to you for treatment, last winter. I need not refer to the cause, further than to say that there was a combination of circumstances, including indigestion and an inflamed condition of the throat and nasal passages. The treatment effected in less than three months my hearing was entirely restored, and has continued with very little change to the present cure.

I address you this letter that you may have an opportunity of giving it as wide publicity as you deem proper.

Very truly yours,
WM. ANDERSON,
City Editor COMMERCIAL.

Ice Cold Soda Water

from pure syrups at No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Ice Cold Soda Water

from pure syrups at No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Mead,

the finest summer drink, can only be had at R. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Best Ice Cream

at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOTS.

Commonwealth Against Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti.

Continuation of the Testimony for the Defense.

We continue the publication of a verbatim report of the evidence for the defense in the case of "The Commonwealth vs. Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti," lately tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland county, on an indictment for "aggravated riot" in connection with the mining troubles at Mr. Armstrong's works, which resulted in the killing of three of his employees:

Lewi Cline sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—In October, 1874, I was employed by Mr. Armstrong to look out for the property; Mr. Armstrong took out a warrant against three men for riot; their names were Edward S. Campbell, George W. Stivison and Joseph Birshell; I did not see Stivison on the stand this morning; he was here the other day; the warrant was placed in my hands about twelve o'clock; I went with Mr. Armstrong to Pittsburgh; that was on the 22d of October; I went up to his works and remained there until the Monday the Italians came; the proceedings against these men was before the Italians came; I rode with the Italians from Shaner's to the coal works; the train came up and got on the turn table there and turned; I had these three men spotted there, and as the train turned we took them up and took them back to the train, and brought them down here and committed them to jail; I had two warrants in all; me and we returned to the works that night; I came with the Italians on the cars always and saw them get off; they behaved peaceably—nothing wrong; they came armed—understood they had been a few that perhaps were not; when they got off they were quiet; the train was a special car; it was not a regular train; I understood that they were brought on a special train to avoid the opportunity of the men coming on them as they got out of the cars, and they were armed to protect themselves; I came away and got back about nine o'clock that same night; I saw nothing wrong in the behavior of the Italians during the night; they all went to their quarters quietly and peacefully, except those that were put on guard; I remained there until the 9th of November, the first day of court here; during all the time I was there, except so far as they were compelled to resist the attacks made upon them, these Italians behaved well enough—behaved as well as the most of people; they behaved every bit as well as our citizens; on Tuesday night, I suppose, the night I got the deputation, there was a ball came across the river; it entered the butcher shop adjoining the store building; they came in the windows of the store so they could not see any light; in the butcher shop there was no shutter, only the ball came in there; there was a light in the shop at the time they fired in; there were not many shots fired in the early part of the night and nine o'clock and got up at twelve o'clock and I cannot say that the shooting commenced; the shots were fired into the houses; some of the shots came into the store where I was; about four or five came into the store—passed right through; I cannot tell how many balls was fired that night; they kept it up for five minutes or more until three o'clock. I know you could tell there was a large number of balls fired into the cars and the telegraph pole; the heavy firing from the opposite side did not come from the place I usually did; an unusually kind of surrounded us and got up on a hill on this side apparently; the firing from the opposite side was apparently from toward Buena Vista more than before; you could see the flashes and hear the volleys; some distance over on the Westmoreland side; I do not know who lived over on the other side. As regards whether I, after I telegraphed Mr. Armstrong on Monday to meet me on the arrival of the train, and he did so; we then went and met the Sheriff Hare, and I told him that if he would send upa force and keep order on this side I was fully satisfied I could do so on the Westmoreland side; he said he had no power, but he would send up two deputies, and he did that same evening; they came up to the train before I did: that was on the 7th of November; the fighting was on the 6th; when they came up the two deputies got their supper and went across the river; they were there a short time and then came back; the two deputies then went down and stayed all night; I was not there when the shooting was firing the night they came; in the morning one of the deputies heard some firing and came over and some men talking over there, and he was very sorry he did not go up to see, but he did not. On the night of the 6th some men came over from the Westmoreland side; they were up the railroad like; they were kind of parallel with the railroad; the Italians were attacked from two sides, from the opposite of the river and down this railroad. During the 7th I was not there Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Guscetti didnot do anything more than I would have done, I suppose, in self-defense. As regards the night of heavy firing on us the Italians were very much excited and determined to get across the river; Guscetti was also apparently satisfied to go across; I came to the store building and told him I could not cannot cross at my permission; I am here to preserve the peace; but if they come over here give them a good welcome." The body of the men did not go over, but in the morning I understood they would go over, over, I do not know that; it is only report. I did not see a bit of the riotous conduct on the part of Guscetti or Armstrong all that day; it was there; the firing always commenced from the other side; I was not so far as I know; I think these men did not do more than was necessary to do in self-defense—at least I would do so under the same circumstances; there was a family moved out of a house, I think a day before the heavy firing on the other day, right above the store building near the tipple; that house was on fire and some of the men ran in and put it out; there was then another house down below that was on fire and the men put it out; there was a house on fire above the tipple was set on fire in the daylight; the other was set on fire after dark; it was not dark; they allowed it was set on fire from the fire or something of that kind; I could not say as to whether the fire was not there when the stable was burned. [Map shown witness.] According to the best of my recollection, I think this is a correct representation of the localities on the Armstrong side and on the other side; I imagine was a little to the south of the river; the evening of the night of the heavy firing one of the men was moved over from the cars out of New York the reigning belle of that burg, Gus—, and her household could not digest the fact that she could not dispose of her daughters in marriage to Henry Clay Frick's coachmen, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is entirely vegetable in its composition, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. While remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in the hands of all but skilled physicians, and if used in the early stages of pulmonic consumptive patients, it must do great injury; there is a tendency to constipate the mortal matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is entirely free from opium in any form, and cannot injure the most delicate system. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the